

职业教育综合素养系列教材

英语口语训练

主编 沈振骐



电子工业出版社

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

<http://www.phei.com.cn>

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英语口语训练

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電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 • BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本书为职业教育综合素养类课程教材之一。全书共 20 个单元,分别与最基本的日常生活有关,涉及家庭与社会、宾馆服务、餐饮与餐厅服务、航空服务、银行、旅游、会议服务、办公与文秘、计算机与电子、商贸、健康与卫生、自然保护、社区建设等多个行业或专业,但所用词汇和句型都属最基本、最常用的。为职业学校学生提供一些最常见、最普通的多方面的英语词汇和句型,培养他们形成与本行业有关的简单的英语交际能力,帮助他们形成初步和基本的职业英语素养。

本教材适合职业学校相关专业的学生使用,也可作为英语爱好者的学习参考书。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语口语训练 / 沈振骥主编. —北京: 电子工业出版社, 2013.1

职业教育综合素养系列教材

ISBN 978-7-121-18491-8

I. ①英… II. ①沈… III. ①英语—口语—中等专业学校—教材 IV. ①G634.411

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 215407 号

策划编辑: 施玉新

责任编辑: 郝黎明 文字编辑: 裴 杰

印 刷:

装 订:

出版发行: 电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路 173 信箱 邮编 100036

开 本: 787×1 092 1/16 印张: 12.5 字数: 416 千字

印 次: 2013 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 26.00 元

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题, 请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺, 请与本社发行部联系, 联系及邮购电话: (010) 88254888。

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前言

学英语，离不开口语学习。现在，有众多的英语口语教材可以给广大学习者提供选择。其实，合适的，才是最好的。对于中、高等职业技术学校的学生来说，符合他们英语基础和适合常用专业的，就是理想的英语口语教材。

本书为职业教育综合素养类课程教材之一。目前结合日常生活多方面、多专业，低起点、低难度，适合职业学校学生英语实际基础和语言能力的英语口语教材，并不多见。根据国家职业教育“以服务为宗旨，以就业为指导，以能力为本位”的办学要求，本书以职业技术学校（院）学生为基本读者，以符合这类读者群体英语知识基础和能力基础的实际需求，采用模块单元形式编写。本书包括了贴近实际生活的多种话题，以希望学生通过学习，训练和检测，培养、发展和提高自己的英语口语素养和能力。

本书从适合实用、易于检测、便于巩固、有利发展的创新思维出发，将每个单元分为对话练习、短文文章、练习、四步检测四大部分。适合实用，是指本教材适合中、高等职业技术学校学生的英语基础和能力，内容贴近职业学校所开设的常用专业和我们的日常生活，词汇和句型简单实用；易于检测，是指学习者和教学者可以通过教材中四步检测：流利朗读、选择提问回答、师生互动完成对话、简单口头描述/表述，来了解学习效果；便于巩固，是指学习者有效完成教材后的练习，顺利通过四步检测以后，对所学习的内容起到巩固的作用；有利发展，是指利用每单元后提供的参考内容，进行拓展练习或扩大知识面，达到自我发展的目的。

本教材的特点在于“重在练”，短文前的对话练习具有一定情景，与每单元的文章内容联系紧密，对话实践的有效性促进短文的学习与掌握；短文与练习和检测紧密联系，流利地朗读本身就是练习与检测的组成部分。四步检测既有朗读，又回顾短文，还实践对话，最后对本单元内容要点进行小综合。反复练、反复熟悉的整个过程，就是不断学习的过程，不断实践的过程，不断巩固的过程，不断提高的过程。本教材在教师对于每单元有关内容的使用上，体现了一定的灵活性：第一，四步检测的回答问题，教师可以根据不同层次学生的基础与能力，选择其中五道问题进行检测；第二，四步检测中问题回答、师生互动完成对话，有些问题让学生自己思考回答，只要合理就可以通过，有利于学生发散思维。

本教材的另外一个特点在于，针对每个单元不同专业的内容，附加了与该专业有关的一

部分常用词汇、短语或句型。虽然由于篇幅的缘故不能大量补充，但这些少量的参考内容仍可以为学习者提供练习使用，也可以为学习者积累相关的资料提供帮助。本教材内容虽涉及多个专业、行业（《英语口语训练》共 20 个单元，分别与最基本的日常生活的有关，涉及家庭与社会、宾馆服务、餐饮与餐厅服务、航空服务、银行、旅游、会议服务、办公与文秘、计算机与电子、商贸、健康与卫生、自然保护、社区建设等多个行业或专业），但所用词汇和句型都属最基本、最常用的。为职业学校学生提供一些最常见、最普通的多方面的英语词汇和句型，培养他们形成与本行业有关的简单的英语交际能力，帮助他们形成初步和基本的职业英语素养。因此，本教材适合中、高等职业学校多个专业的学生使用。

本教材提供了每个单元练习的参考答案，短文的参考译文，以便教师教学时参考。需要指出的是，在对学生检测的时候，可以不必过分拘泥于学生回答时候的语言准确性、语法准确性，而建议多关注学生的回答，是否答到了问题的要点。语言表达能力、语音语调、流利程度、声音响亮等，不都是我们在英语口语教学方面需要充分关注的吗？

本教材由沈振骐担任主编，负责全书的结构设计与统筹工作。黄聪莉、成佃珍担任副主编，参加编写的人员还有：周岚、陈浩、赵雪飞、吴亮琴、沈茹、姜圆圆。

由于作者能力与水平有限，书中疏漏与不足在所难免，各位使用者对本教材的批评指正就是对我们的宝贵支持。

编 者

2012 年 8 月

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Unit 1

Self-introduction 自我介绍



(Hello! Glad to meet you!)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: A friend of Peter's, Robert (R) wonders why and how Peter (P) could become a Chinese. Peter is telling him the reason.

P = Peter: 彼特; R = Robert: 罗伯特

R: Hi, Peter. How are you? I've heard an American has become a Chinese, but I didn't expect it was you.

P: Hi, Robert! Glad to see you here in China. It seems that you are surprised I'm a Chinese now.

R: Yes, very surprised.

P: The reason is very simple. I like China and I've come to love China since I came teaching here.

R: It is five years since you came here to work in a college.

P: It's quite right. I was twenty-eight then. I found Chinese students worked very hard. They are very friendly to me. I taught them English and they taught me Chinese, and I have known lots of



interesting things from them. Chinese culture is old and great, which made me much fascinated.

R: I know China is a country of old history.

P: Perhaps you don't know how wonderful Chinese characters are. They are full of meanings.

R: I certainly know that. And I know it is not easy to write.

P: Maybe. And Chinese food is delicious. People say Chinese food is also a kind of culture.

R: I once tried Chinese food. It is very good indeed.

P: So I've got to love China since I came here. My wife came here, too.

R: I see. Then you have had your family in China.

P: You're right. I hope you may come to China very often.



A good learning



(An American Family)

I'm Peter Lin, a Chinese American. Do you know why I'm a Chinese American? Because I was born in America, but now I live in China, and I have acquired Chinese nationality. I love China very much. I came to China to work as a teacher at a Chinese college five years ago. At that time I was twenty-eight. I found Chinese students worked very hard. And they were very friendly to me. I taught them English and they taught me Chinese, and they also told me lots of interesting things, old and great Chinese culture, which made me much fascinated. At the same time I found that Chinese characters are won-

derful, and Chinese food is so delicious. My Chinese friends and I often took part in sports, such as running, basketball and swimming. Since then I have begun to love China. I decided to have my family in China. So my wife Susan came to China four years ago, too. And we both have acquired Chinese nationality. We are both very proud to be Chinese.

New words and expressions

1. a Chinese American 一位华裔美国人
2. acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 获得; 取得; 学到
3. nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti] *n.* 民族; 国籍
4. culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化



5. character['kærɪktə] *n.* 方块字, 汉字; 性格
6. fascinate ['fæsineɪt] *vt.* 使……着迷
7. decide [dɪ'saɪd] *vt.* 决定; 决心

Notes

1. ... now I have acquired Chinese nationality. 现在我取得了中国国籍。
2. I found Chinese students worked very hard and very friendly to me. 我发现中国学生学习很刻苦, 对我很友好。Be friendly to somebody, 对某人友好。
3. ... and they also told me lots of interesting things and great Chinese culture, which made me much fascinated. 他们告诉我许多有趣的故事, 古老而灿烂的中国文化, 这些都让我非常着迷。Which 引导一个非限制性定语从句, which 指代前面的“许多有趣的故事, 古老而灿烂的中国文化”, 因此 which 在这里要翻译成“这些”。
4. Since then I have begun to love China. 自从那时候起, 我就开始喜爱上了中国。
5. I decided to have my family in China. 我决定在把家安在中国。Have one's family +地点, 表示在某处安家。



(A Little Boy)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What is the person's name?
2. Why does he say that he is a Chinese American?



3. Do you know what he is now from his self-introduction?
4. What does Peter Lin think of Chinese students?
5. What has he learnt from Chinese students?
6. What does he think of Chinese characters?
7. Does he like Chinese food?
8. How does he as well as his wife feel to be Chinese?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

I'm Peter Lin, a Chinese 1. Do you know why I'm a Chinese American? Because I was 2 in America, but now I live in China, and I have acquired Chinese nationality. I 3 China very much. I came to China to work as a 4 at a Chinese college five years ago. At that time I was 5. I found Chinese students worked very hard. And they were very 6 to me. I taught them English and they taught me 7, and they also told me 8 of interesting things, old and great Chinese 9, which made me much fascinated. At the 10 time I found that Chinese characters are wonderful, and Chinese 11 is so delicious. My Chinese friends and I often took 12 in sports, such as running, basketball and swimming. Since 13 I have begun to love China. I decided to have my 14 in China. So my wife Susan came to China four years ago too, and we both have acquired Chinese nationality. We are both very 15 to be Chinese.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

I'm Peter Lin, a Chinese American. Do you know why I'm a Chinese American? Because I was born in America, but now I live in China, and I have acquired Chinese nationality. I love China very much. I came to China to work as a teacher at a Chinese college five years ago. At that time I was twenty-eight. I found Chinese students worked very hard. And they were very friendly to me. I taught them English and they taught me Chinese, and they also told me lots of interesting things, old and great Chinese culture, which made me much fascinated. At the same time I found that Chinese characters are wonderful, and Chinese food is so delicious. My Chinese friends and I often took part



in sports, such as running, basketball and swimming. Since then I have begun to love China. I decided to have my family in China. So my wife Susan came to China four years ago too, and we both have acquired Chinese nationality. We are both very proud to be Chinese.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who is Peter Lin?
2. Where was he born?
3. Where is he living now?
4. When did he come to China?
5. What does he teach in China and what does learn from Chinese students?
6. Does he like sports?
7. What did he decide to do when he began to love China?
8. Peter and his wife have both acquired Chinese nationality, haven't they?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Why does Peter say he is a Chinese American?

S: _____.

T: Do you know where he works now in China?

S: _____.

T: What do his students tell him?

S: _____.

T: Do you think Peter has made much progress in Chinese?

S: _____.

T: If Peter works in our school, would you like to make friends with him?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

Kate 是一位中国籍美国人。她出生于美国，但是现在住在中国。她于十年前来到中国，并且在一所中学教英语。她对中国的历史很感兴趣，中国的饮食和中国的文化使她着迷。她决定在中国安家。五年前获得了中国国籍。她对自己成为中国人感到骄傲。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

关于自我介绍用语:

1. Please allow me to introduce myself (to you all). 请允许我向大家做自我介绍。
2. Now please allow me to say something about myself. 请允许我向大家做自我介绍。
3. I'm very glad to make a self-introduction to you. 非常高兴向大家作自我介绍。
4. I will make a general introduction of myself. 我大致地向大家自我介绍一下。
5. Will you please introduce yourself to us all? 请向我们大家自我介绍一下。
6. Could you please make a simple introduction of yourself? 请向我们大家自我介绍一下好吗?

其他介绍用语:

1. Please allow me to introduce the guests present. 请允许我介绍一下出席的各位来宾。
2. Now I will make a simple introduction of our company to you. 现在我向大家简单介绍一下我们的公司。
3. Let me introduce to you all the players now. 现在介绍一下参赛的各位选手。
4. First of all, please allow me to introduce the guests present at the meeting. They are ... 首先, 请允许我介绍一下出席今天会议的嘉宾。他们是……
5. Now I'm honoured to introduce the judges for this match. 现在我荣幸地向大家介绍担任本次比赛的评委。
6. It's my pleasure to introduce our new teacher. 我十分荣幸地向大家介绍我们的新老师。
7. 相关句型: I have the honour to introduce ... / I'm honoured to introduce ... / It's my great honour to introduce ... / It's my great pleasure to introduce ... / I'll take the great pleasure in introducing ...

Unit 2

My Family 幸福家庭



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: John (J) is talking about his family with one of his friends (F). People think his family is like United Nations.

J = John, 约翰; F = Friend

F: Hi, John. What are talking with your mother? I can understand nothing.

J: I speak French with my mother. My mother is a French-American.

F: So that's it. That means you speak two languages.

J: We also speak Spanish, because my father speaks Spanish at home.

F: What! You also speak Spanish? You are really great!

J: From our childhood Joan and I spoke French and Spanish with my parents. We can also speak Chinese now. For example, “你好！谢谢！今天天气不错！”

F: Chinese? What does it mean?

J: That means “How do you do? Thank you! It is nice today!”

F: Wonderful! But how can you speak Chinese?

J: Two Chinese college students joined in our family last year. They often teach us Chinese.

F: I see. Your family looks like United Nations, I'm afraid. Is that right?

J: The United Nations? Oh, yes. It's quite like that. We speak several languages at home.



A good learning

Our neighbors often say my family is like the United Nations. Perhaps it is, I think. My father,



Robert, is a teacher at a college. My father knows a lot and often speaks Spanish at home. He says



(A Big Family)

our great grandfather lived in the Middle America. My mother, Helen, a French American, works in a hospital. She often speaks French at home and she is very beautiful and likes singing. God knows how my sister Joan and I could follow them when we were young. We speak French, Spanish or English at home and we speak English at school. In fact, we are a big family of six, because two Chinese joined us one year ago. They are students of a university. They of course speak English, but

sometimes they teach us Chinese. Sometimes my parents cook French food. But we are all surprised at the two Chinese's good cooking. They can make very nice Chinese food. We all enjoy it very much. We are all active and all like sports. What a great pleasure it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together!

New words and expressions

1. United Nations 联合国
2. Spanish ['spæniʃ] *n.* 西班牙语
3. the Middle America 美国中部 / 中美洲
4. a French American 法裔美国人
5. follow ['fɒləu] *vt.* 明白, 听懂
6. active ['æktiv] *adj.* 活跃的, 积极的
7. pleasure ['pleɪʒə] *n.* 愉快, 高兴

Notes

1. So that's it. 原来是这样啊!
2. Your family looks like United Nations, I'm afraid. 我觉得, 你们家看起来就像是联合国。
3. God knows how my sister Joan and I could follow them when we were young. 天知道姐姐琼和我怎么会从小就能听懂他们说的话。Follow somebody, 这里是指“听得懂某人的话”的意思。
4. In fact, we are a big family of six, because two Chinese joined us one year ago. 事实上, 我们是六口人的大家庭, 因为一年前两个中国人成为了我们家庭中的成员。
5. But we are all surprised at the two Chinese's good cooking. 但是我们都惊讶两位中国学生的出色厨艺。
6. What a great pleasure it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together! 我们在一起吃饭、一起



运动、一块儿说说笑笑，那是多么开心呵！这是一个感叹句，原句结构是 It is a great pleasure for somebody to do something.



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What do his neighbors often say about his family?
2. What language does his father often speak?
3. Where did his great grandfather live?
4. Why his mother can speak French?
5. What languages do they speak at home or at school?
6. How many people are there in his family now?
7. What are they all surprised at?
8. Do they enjoy Chinese food?
9. What do they all like?
10. What kind of family do you think theirs is?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Our neighbors often 1 my family is like the United 2. Perhaps it is, I think. My father, Robert, is a teacher at a college. My father 3 a lot and often speaks Spanish at home. He says our 4 grandfather lived in the Middle 5. My mother, Helen, a French American, works in a hospital. She often speaks French at home and she is very 6 and likes singing. God knows 7 my sister Joan and I could 8 them when we were young. We speak French, Spanish or English at home and we speak 9 at school. In fact, we are a big 10 of six, because two Chinese 11 us one year ago. They are students of a university. They of course speak English, but sometimes they 12 us Chinese. Sometimes my 13 cook French food. But we are all 14 at the two Chinese's good cooking. They can make very nice Chinese food. We all enjoy it very much. We are all active and all like sports. What a great 15 it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together!



(Some Foreign Students)



A good testing

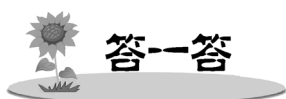
Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Our neighbors often say my family is like United Nations. Perhaps it is, I think. My father, Robert, is a teacher at a college. My father knows a lot and often speaks Spanish at home. He says our great grandfather lived in the Middle America. My mother, Helen, a French American, works in a hospital. She often speaks French at home and she is very beautiful and likes singing. God knows how my sister Joan and I could follow them when we were young. We speak French, Spanish or English at home and we speak English at school. In fact, we are a big family of six, because two Chinese joined us one year ago. They are students of a university. They of course speak English, but sometimes they teach us Chinese. Sometimes my parents cook French food. But we are all surprised at the two Chinese' good cooking. They can make very nice Chinese food. We all enjoy it very much. We are all active and all like sports. What a great pleasure it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together!



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. The author's father perhaps is the son of a Latin family, isn't he?
2. What language did the author's great grandfather speak?
3. When could the author and his sister follow their parents?
4. How many languages can the family speak?
5. What did the two Chinese students do after they came to his family?
6. Do you think the two Chinese are also very active?
7. Why do the author's neighbors often say his family is like the United Nations?



8. What do they think of Chinese food?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you think whether the author's mother has acquired American nationality?

S: _____.

T: The author says his mother is a French American. Where was his mother born?

S: _____.

T: What language do they speak at home besides Spanish and French?

S: _____.

T: Please tell me the reason why their neighbors say his family is like the United Nations.

S: _____.

T: Do you like the author's family? (If you can tell the reason) And why?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

我的同学李林家就像是联合国。他爷爷七十多了，是个美国人，而奶奶是法国人。他的妈妈是中国人。李林出生在美国，但他妈妈在他小时候就教他中文。所以他们家有的说英语、有的说法语和中文。李林有一个姐姐在意大利读大学，因此，他姐姐还会说意大利语 (Italian)。

这多有趣啊!

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. a harmonious family 和睦的家庭; family harmony 家庭和睦



2. to create a warm family atmosphere / to create a warm home 营造温馨的家庭氛围
3. housewife 家庭主妇; housework 家务; family affairs 家庭事务
4. A husband staying home to do housework is called a househusband 在家做家务的丈夫称为家庭主夫 / “家庭煮夫”
5. Not only concern ourselves with personal affairs but the affairs of the state and the world. 风声、雨声、读书声、声声入耳; 家事、国事、天下事、事事关心!
6. family income 家庭收入; family violence 家庭暴力
7. family relation(ship) 家庭关系
8. household electrical appliance 家用电器; household demand 家庭用需要
9. family feast / family party / family dinner 家宴
10. four generations under one / the same roof 四世同堂
11. enjoy family happiness / enjoy a happy family life 享天伦, 尽享天伦之乐
12. affection, friendship 亲情、友情
13. A peaceful family will prosper / A family's concord makes everything thrive / Birds in their little nests agree 家和万事兴
14. May the country be prosperous and the people at peace 国泰民安
15. Wish somebody a success at whatever he tries, smooth at his job, a happy family and best luck! 祝……心想事成、工作顺利、阖家欢乐、万事如意!

家庭成员、亲戚:

1. great grandfather / great grandmother 曾祖父 / 曾祖母 (太公 / 太婆); 曾外祖父 / 曾外祖母 (太外公 / 太外婆)
 2. grandfather / grandmother 爷爷 / 奶奶; 外公 / 外婆
 3. father / mother 爸爸 / 妈妈 (父亲 / 母亲)
 4. uncle / aunt 伯伯、叔叔、舅舅 / 伯母、婶婶、阿姨
 5. cousin 表兄弟姐妹, 堂兄弟姐妹; elder cousin 表哥或表姐, 堂哥或堂姐; younger cousin 表弟或表妹, 堂弟或堂妹 (cousin 表示了太多的意义, 难以分清。要命的是 uncle 和 aunt 也需要理清楚才知道是伯伯、叔叔还是舅舅, 是伯母、婶婶还是阿姨。如要理解清楚, 只能根据语境来区别, 例如 son of my mother's sister 表示表兄弟, daughter of my father's brother 表示堂姐妹等)
 6. nephew 侄子、外甥; niece 侄女、外甥女
 7. grandson / granddaughter 孙子、外孙 / 孙女、外孙女
 8. great-grandson / great-granddaughter 重孙子、重外孙 / 重孙女、重外孙女
- (注: 英语中有些称谓或许就一个词, 如要具体表达清楚, 如外甥、侄女, 可以附加 one's sister's son, one's brother's daughter, 以此类推, 就可以明白其意。)

Unit 3

Booking Air Tickets 机票预订



(A Passenger Plane of Italian Airline)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Wang Ling's (W) are going to travel to foreign countries in the summer vacation. Now she is booking the air tickets with the clerk (C).

W = Wang Ling 王玲; S = Staff 职员

C: Good afternoon, madam! May I help you?

W: Yes, I'd like to book air tickets to Italy this September.

C: OK. It's in three months. Single or return one and the date please?

W: Two return tickets from Shanghai to Rome on September 5th, and Rome to Paris on September 10th, and Paris to Shanghai on September 14th.

C: OK, I see. Wait a moment, please. (Checks the timetable.) Your ID cards and passports, please.

W: Here are my husband's and my ID cards and passports.



C: (Enter their names, ID and passports' numbers into the computer) The flight for Italy leaves at 13:20 from Shanghai Pudong Airport. Is the time all right for you? (Return their cards and passports)

W: Yes, that will be fine.

C: And you may decide which flight for Paris and back to Shanghai when you arrive there.

W: Yes, I see. We will do that. How much for the tickets?

C: You book them that early, so you may enjoy 15% discount. It's 18,500 yuan together with insurance.

W: Sounds nice to me. When can we get the tickets?

C: Keep the receipt, please. You can get the e-tickets from Alitalia (意大利航空公司) at the airport that day. And you may arrive there three hours early. Are you all clear?

W: Yes, I know. Thank you so much.

C: You're welcome. Bye!



A good learning



Wang Ling works at a college, and she likes traveling. So does her husband. This summer vacation is a good time for their whole family to go traveling. This time they want to go abroad. Italy and France are the countries they have decided to travel to. Wang Ling is calling to book the air tickets for Italy and France. They've planned a ten-day trip to the two countries. So Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines. She has also asked her friends for advice about the matter. She has known that she can book the return tickets / roundtrip tickets, because the return tickets are cheaper

than two single ones. She has booked tickets for her couple from Shanghai to Rome, Rome to Paris and Paris to Shanghai. Of course, her little daughter will also go with them. But she is very young and she can take flights for free.



(A Plane of Air France)

New words and expressions

1. book [buk] *vt.* 登记; 预订
2. vacation [və'keɪʃən; veɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 假期
3. Italy ['ɪtəli] *n.* 意大利
4. website ['websaɪt] *n.* 网站
5. airline ['eəleɪn] *n.* 航空公司
6. return tickets / roundtrip tickets 往返票; 来回票
7. single ['sɪŋɡl] *adj.* 独身的; 单程的
8. flight ['flaɪt] *n.* 飞机的飞行; 航班
9. electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] ticket *n.* (又做 e-ticket) 电子机票
10. discount ['dɪskaʊnt] *n.* 折扣
11. insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] *n.* 保险
12. receipt [rɪ'si:t] *n.* 收据; 收款凭证

Notes

1. It's in three months. Single or return one and the date please? 那是三个月以后的票了。是要单程票还是往返票，是几号的票？对话中省略了 “Would you tell me ... ” 等话语。
2. (Enter their names ID and passports' numbers into the computer) The flight for Italy leaves at 13:20 from Shanghai Pudong Airport. (把他们的姓名、身份证和护照号码输入电脑) 去意大利的航班 13:20 从上海浦东机场起飞。
3. And you may decide which flight for Paris and back to Shanghai when you arrive there. 当你们



到了以后，可以决定分别去巴黎和回上海的哪次航班。

4. You book them that early, so you may enjoy 15% discount. 你们机票订的早，所以可以享受 85 折。(享受 15% 的折扣是指享受全价 85% 的优惠票价。)
5. Keep the receipt, please. You can get the e-tickets from Alitalia (意大利航空公司) at the airport that day. 请拿好收据。到那天你们可以在机场的意大利航空公司那儿取到机票。
6. But she is very young and she can take flights for free. 不过她还是小孩，乘飞机可以免票。 Do something for free, ……免费。



(An Italian Stewardess)



想与做

Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where does Wang Ling work?



2. What does she like?
3. Her husband doesn't like traveling, does it?
4. Where do they want to go this time?
5. What is Wang Ling doing now?
6. How does she know something of some airlines?
7. What kind of tickets does she want to book?
8. Does her little daughter need to pay for the ticket? Why?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Wang Ling works 1 a college, and she likes traveling. So 2 her husband. This summer vacation is a good time for 3 whole family to go 4. This time they want to go 5. Italy and France are the 6 they have decided to travel to. Wang Ling is calling to 7 the air tickets for Italy and France. They've 8 a ten-day trip to the two countries. So Wang Ling 9 websites of some airlines. She has also asked her friends for 10 about the matter. She has known that she can book 11 tickets / roundtrip tickets, because return tickets are 12 than two single ones. She has booked tickets for her 13 from Shanghai to Rome, Rome to Paris and Paris to Shanghai. Of course, her little daughter will also go 14 them. But she is very young and she can take flights for 15.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Wang Ling works at a college, and she likes traveling. So does her husband. This summer vacation is a good time for their whole family to go traveling. This time they want to go abroad. Italy and France are the countries they have decided to travel to. Wang Ling is calling to book the air tickets for Italy and France. They've planned a ten-day trip to the two countries. So Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines. She has also asked her friends for advice about the matter. She has known that she can book return tickets / roundtrip tickets, because return tickets are cheaper than two single ones. She has booked tickets for her couple from Shanghai to Rome, Rome to Paris and



Paris to Shanghai. of course, her little daughter will also go with them. But she is very young and she can take flights for free.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Where is Wang Ling working now?
2. Where does their whole family go this summer vacation?
3. How will they go traveling?
4. How will you go if you want go abroad?
5. How does Wang Ling know something about those airlines?
6. How long will their trip last?
7. Why does Wang Ling choose return tickets?
8. Is it easy or difficult for a person to book air tickets if he wants to go traveling?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How does Wang Ling plan their summer vacation?

S: _____.

T: Please tell the reason why Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines.

S: _____.

T: What would you like to take if you go abroad?

S: _____.

T: Would you like to go to Italy and France? What other countries would you like to go to?

S: _____.

T: What kind of air tickets would you like to book, single ticket or return ones? Why?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

王玲和她的丈夫都喜欢旅游。他们决定今年暑假去国外，例如意大利和法国。王玲上网查询了一些航空公司的情况。她还向她的朋友征求意见。王玲想要预订往返票，因为来回机票价格便宜些。她的女儿不需要买票，因为她还小，可以免费乘飞机。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

- Domestic Arrivals 国内到达; Domestic Departure 国内出发
- International Arrivals 国际到达; International Departures 国际出发
- on / behind schedule 正点 / 晚点
- economy / tourist class 经济舱
- first class / first-class cabin / business class or cabin 头等舱 / 公务舱
- airport construction fee 机场建设费; e-ticket / E-ticket 电子机票
- airport terminal 机场候机楼; air bridge 登机廊桥
- airport waiting hall 候机大厅; airport lounges 机场休息室
- departure gate / boarding gate 登机口; boarding pass / card 登机卡
- make or carry out security check / safety inspection 进行安检
- contraband 违禁品; It is prohibited to take flammable, explosive and poisonous articles 严禁携带易燃、易爆、有毒等物品
- airport limousine / shuttle bus / airport express 机场大巴
- excess baggage / luggage charge 行李超重费; luggage reclaim 取行李处
- Have you anything to declare, please? 请问有什么要报关税的吗?
- tickets returning 退票; service charge 手续费
- hand baggage / one compact piece of luggage or baggage 随身携带的行李; free baggage / luggage delivery 行李免费托运 (也有以下说法: on baggage / luggage 随身行李; in baggage / luggage 随机免费托运行李)
- passport verification 护照核查 / 护照验证; policy of Visa-free 免签; free visa of tourism 旅游免签
- Please be ready to board at Gate A 26 请准备通过 A 26 登机口登机
- the airport Customs 机场海关; the Migration Office 出入境处; the Immigration Department / office 入境处
- inspection and quarantine agencies 检验检疫机构

Unit 4

Booking a Table 包厢预订



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Han Li's father (H) is booking a box in a restaurant with the waitress (W). They are going to have a dinner party next Saturday.

H = Han Li's father 韩莉的父亲; **W = Waitress** 服务员

W: Good afternoon, sir. Can I help you?

H: Yes. I'd like to invite some relatives to have dinner in your restaurant next week. Would you please arrange it for me.

W: OK, I'm glad to. I'd like to know how many people would attend your party, and what day of next week, please.

H: Fifteen, and next Saturday. We'd like to book a big box.

W: Good. Next Saturday, a big box for fifteen (Write something down on paper while speaking). We have six big boxes, and tell me which box you'd like.

H: We'd like the box that faces the garden instead of the street.

W: Yes, I know. Box 1208 on the second floor is very nice. Is that all right for you?

H: Good. It is very quiet and bright. That's Box 1208. By the way, we need to order a big cake.

W: Oh, I see. It's also a dinner party for birthday. I'll arrange it for you. Your name, please.

H: Han.

W: Ok, Mr. Han. You can take your orders two hours before your dinner that day.

H: Shall we pay some now for it?

W: No. You can pay for it after dinner that day. Anything else, please?

H: Nothing else. Thank you very much.

W: My pleasure. Look forward to you next Saturday.



A good learning

Han Li's come back from Europe after her three-year studying abroad. She hasn't seen her family for long. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year, for his birthday is also drawing near. Good things come in pairs. These are two happy events worth celebrating. So Han's parents will have a dinner party at a restaurant next Saturday. They will invite their relatives to the dinner. So that day many people will attend the party. It must be a lively, happy and festive gathering. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together! Han Li's father will go to a restaurant to book a table for next Saturday's dinner. They need a box with a big table of fifteen seats. They hope that the box faces the garden instead of the street. They are certainly going to order a big cake.



(A Restaurant Box/Private Room)

New words and expressions

1. draw [drɔ:] *v.* (时间) 挨近 / 临近
2. event [i'vent] *n.* 事件
3. celebrate ['selibreit] *vt.* 庆贺; 庆祝
4. relative ['relativ] *n. & adj.* 亲属, 亲戚; 相对的
5. lively ['laɪvli] *n.* 热闹的; 有生气的
6. festive ['festiv] *n.* 喜庆的
7. pleasant ['plezənt] *adj.* 愉快的; 开心的

Notes

1. I'd like to know how many people would attend your party, and what day of next week, please.
请告诉我参加晚宴的人数, 下周星期几。
2. We'd like the box that faces the garden instead of the street. 我们想要朝花园的包厢, 不要靠马路。



3. Han Li's come back from Europe after her three-year studying abroad. 韩莉三年留学终于从欧洲回来了。
4. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year. 今年恰好又是她爷爷的七十寿辰。 Happen to be / to do, 表示“恰好、正好、碰巧”。类似的用法还有“It happens that ...; There happens to be that ...”等。例如：There happened to be a policeman near the crossing then. 当时十字路口附近正好有位警察。
5. Good things come in pairs. 双喜临门、好事成双。
6. It must be a lively, happy and festive gathering. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together! 那天的晚宴一定是一场热闹的、开心的、喜庆的聚会。这么一大家子人相聚一起那是多么开心啊！后面的句子英语省略了 it is。Must 在这里表示很有把握的推断，常译成“肯定、一定”等。例如：She must live nearby because I almost see her take the bus here. 她一定就住在附近，因为我几乎每天看到她在这儿乘公交车。



(Delicious Dishes)



想与做

Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where has Han Li come back?
2. How long has she studied abroad?



3. How old is her grandpa this year?
4. What will Han Li's parents do next Saturday?
5. Will they invite some people then?
6. How many people will attend the dinner party?
7. What kind of box will they like to book?
8. Why will they certainly order a big cake?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Han Li's come 1 from Europe after her three-year 2 abroad. She hasn't seen her family 3 long. It 4 that her grandpa is seventy this year, for his birthday is also 5 near. Good things come in pairs. These are two happy events 6 celebrating. So Han's parents will have a 7 party at a restaurant next Saturday. They will invite their 8 to the dinner. So that day many people will 9 the party. It 10 be a lively, happy and festive 11. What a pleasant 12 for such a big family to meet together! Han Li's father will go to a restaurant to 13 a table for next Saturday's dinner. They need a box with a big table of fifteen 14. They hope that the box faces the garden 15 of the street. They are certainly going to order a big cake.



测一测

A good testing

Skills testing



读一读

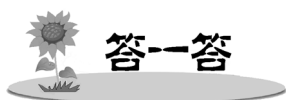
A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Han Li's come back from Europe after her three-year studying abroad. She hasn't seen her family for long. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year, for his birthday is also drawing near. Good things come in pairs. These are two happy events worth celebrating. So Han's parents will have a dinner party at a restaurant next Saturday. They will invite their relatives to the dinner. So that day many people will attend the party. It must be a lively, happy and festive gathering. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together! Han Li's father will go to a restaurant to book a table for next Saturday's dinner. They need a box with a big table of fifteen seats.



They hope that the box faces the garden instead of the street. They are certainly going to order a big cake.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What did Han Li go abroad for three years ago?
2. Do you think whether she could miss her family when she was abroad?
3. What dose it happen this year?
4. What are two happy events for Han' family?
5. How will they celebrate the two happy events?
6. They will like to book a big box for their party, won't they?
7. Can you tell the reason why they don't like the box facing the street?
8. What else will they order for Han Li's grandpa?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How long has Han Li been abroad studying?

S: _____.

T: What will you do if you are abroad when missing your family?

S: _____.

T: What else will you do besides dinner if you have one or two happy events?

S: _____.

T: Would you like to go to invite your relatives and friends when celebrate your happy events?

S: _____.

T: Which box would you like to book, the one facing the garden or the street?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

韩莉从欧洲留学回国了，今年恰好又是她爷爷七十岁的寿辰。生日也快到了。真是双喜临门啊。韩莉的父母将于下周六晚上在饭店举行晚宴。他们要预订一个十五个人用餐的大包厢。这是个面朝花园的包厢。那天晚上，这么一大家子人相聚一起那是多么开心啊！

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

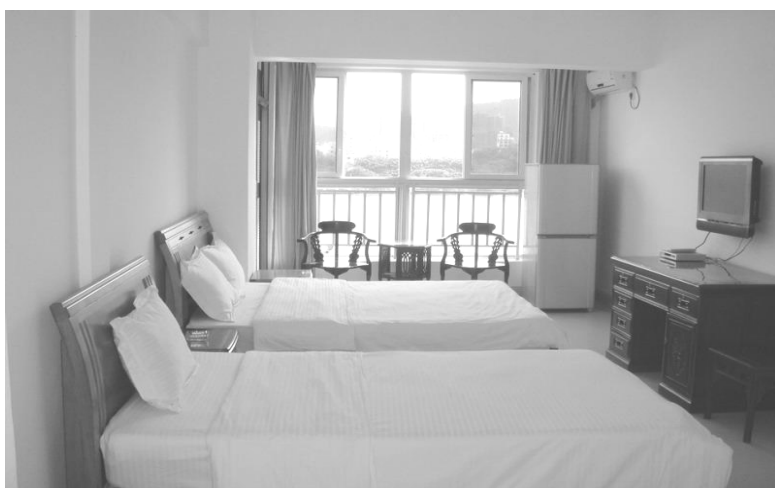
1. typical Jiangsu / Zhejiang cuisine / cooking 典型的江苏 / 浙江菜肴
2. cold dish 冷菜; cold cut platter 冷拼盘; hot dish 热菜; staple food 主食; dessert 甜食 / 甜点
3. Sweet-&-Sour Fish 糖醋鱼; West Lake Fish in Sweet Sour Sauce 西湖醋鱼
4. Pork in Hot Garlic Sauce / Shredded Pork with Garlic Sauce 鱼香肉丝
5. Squirrel-shaped Mandarin Fish 松鼠桂鱼
6. Whitebait Fish Soup with Egg-flake 蛋花银鱼羹
7. Longjing Shrimp 龙井虾仁
8. Braised Bamboo Shoots 油焖春笋
9. Beijing roast Duck 北京烤鸭
10. Hot Spicy Bean curd 麻婆豆腐
11. Diced Pork / Chicken with Pepper & Peanuts 宫爆肉丁 / 鸡丁
12. Sea Cucumber with Egg-white 芙蓉海参
13. Chicken Slices with Egg-white 芙蓉鸡片
14. Fried Shrimps with Egg-white 芙蓉虾仁; Stir-fried Shrimps 清爆 / 炒虾仁
15. Crispy Fried Chicken 香酥鸡
16. Sweet-&-sour Spareribs 糖醋排骨
17. Fried Romaine with Garlic Mince 蒜蓉生菜
18. Taihu White Shrimp 太湖白虾
19. Pork Ravioli / Steamed bread 小笼包
20. Stir-fried Greens with Gluten 青菜炒面筋
21. Consommé 清汤; a course 一道菜 / 汤
22. Large sesame cake 大麻糕



23. glutinous rice-ball with rice wine 酒酿元宵
24. Crispy eel 脆膳; Fried eel slices 爆炒鳝片
25. Shredded Jellyfish 凉拌海蜇; Cucumber Salad 凉拌黄瓜
26. a fruit combination 水果拼盘
27. stir fry 爆炒; quick fry 熘; fry 炸; steam 清蒸 / 蒸; braise 文火炖; braise in soy sauce 红烧
28. to dress the table 摆台; top table 主桌
29. hall / lobby waiters 大堂服务员; lobby / hall manager 大堂经理
30. a box / a private room (饭店) 包厢; banquet hall 宴会大厅

Unit 5

Reserving a Room 客房预订



(A Standard Double Room)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Xiao Zhou (Z) is making a reservation of rooms for her group by telephone. A reservationist (R) is answering the phone.

Z = Xiao Zhou 小周; **R = Reservationist** 办理预订的服务员

R: Good morning. Reservation of Blue Sky Hotel. Can I help you?

Z: Yes. I'm calling from Spring Travel Agency of Lanzhou.

R: Good morning, Zhou!

Z: Good morning. Our group will be arriving in Qingdao on August 16. I'd like to book twelve double rooms and a big suite for three nights.



R: I see. For what dates, please?

Z: For August 16th, 17th and 18th.

R: Just a moment, please (The reservationist checks the list.). Yes, we confirm for 12 rooms for three nights. By the way, how many persons for the big suite?

Z: For a family of four, three adults and a kid.

R: Ok. Could you please tell me your name and telephone number?

Z: You may have a check of the information I gave a week ago. I also made a reservation here.

R: Ah, yes. I've seen it. Twelve doubles and a big suite for three nights from August 16th, 17th to 18th. Ok, the price is still the same as the last. Be sure to confirm again before arrival, please. And remember to tell your tourists to bring their ID cards, please.

Z: Yes, I see. Thank you a lot. Good-bye.

R: Good-bye and we look forward to having you with us.



A good learning



Xiao Zhou is a tour guide of Spring Travel Agency. She often takes groups to travel to many places all over our country. This time she will take a tour group to have a four-day trip to Qingdao. Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and attracts tourists all over the world every day. Therefore Xiao Zhou has to reserve rooms for her tourists in advance. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the seaside city, let alone the sea. They all want to live in the sea-view rooms during their staying in Qingdao. Xiao Zhou has telephoned to a very good star-leveled hotel. She made a reservation of some rooms. She has booked twelve double rooms for twenty-four people. She also booked a big suite for a family of four. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. Xiao Zhou often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.



New words and expressions

1. confirm [kən'fə:m] *v.* 证实, 核定; 确认
2. tour ['tuə] *n.* 旅行; 游览
3. guide ['gaɪd] *n.* 导师; 导游
4. agency ['eidʒənsi] *n.* 代理; 代理处
a travel agency 旅行社
5. coastal ['kəʊstl] *adj.* 海岸的; 沿海的
6. attract [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引, 具有吸引力
7. tourist ['tuərist] *n.* 游客
8. reserve [ri'zə:v] *vt.* 预订; 保留
reservation [,rezə'veɪʃən] *n.* 预订
9. a sea-view [vju:] room 可以看到大海风景的房间, 海景房
10. a double room 双人标准房
11. suite [swi:t] *n.* 套房
12. extra ['ekstrə] *adj.* 额外的; 多出来的
13. reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *adj.* 合理的

Notes

1. I'd like to book twelve double rooms and a big suite for three nights. 我们想要预订 12 间双人标准间和一个大套间, 住三个晚上。
2. For what dates, please? 请问是几号到几号的?
3. You may have a check of the information I gave a week ago. I also made a reservation here. 你可以看一下一周前我给您的资料。我也在这儿预订过房间。
4. And remember to tell your tourists to bring their ID cards, please. 请关照客人带好身份证。
5. She often takes groups to travel to many places all over our country. 她经常带团去全国各地。
6. Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and attracts tourists all over the world every day. 青岛是个美丽的海滨城市, 每天都吸引着世界各地的游客。
7. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the seaside city, let alone the sea. 她的团队里有好多人从来没有去过海滨城市, 更别说见过大海了。let alone ... 更别说……。
8. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. 当然住宿的额外费用要由这个家庭来支付。(旅行社通常只承担标准间的费用, 额外要求的超出部分则由客人自己承担。)
9. Xiao Zhou often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible. 如果条件允许的话, 小周常努力设法满足游客的一些合理要求。if possible 是 if it is possible 的省略形式, 这样的句子在口语中, 常把 it is 省略。



(A Big Suite)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What travel agency is Xiao Zhou working in?
2. Does she often take groups to travel?
3. What place will she take a group to this time?
4. How long will this trip last?
5. What must Xiao Zhou do in advance?
6. Where have many of her tourists never been?
7. What kind of rooms do they want to live in?
8. What hotel has Xiao Zhou telephoned to?
9. Why should a family pay extra cost for their living?
10. What does Xiao Zhou try to meet if possible?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Xiao Zhou is a 1 guide of Spring Travel Agency. She often 2 groups to travel 3 many places all over our country. This 4 she will take a tour group to have a 5 trip to Qingdao. Qingdao is a beautiful 6 city and attracts tourists all 7 the world every day. Therefore Xiao Zhou has to 8 rooms for her tourists in 9. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the 10 city, let alone the sea. They all want to live in the 11 rooms during their staying in Qingdao. Xiao Zhou has telephoned to a very good 12 hotel. She made a reservation of some rooms.

She has booked twelve 13 double rooms for twenty-four people. She also booked a big 14 for a family of four. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. Xiao Zhou often tries to 15 some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Xiao Zhou is a tour guide of Spring Travel Agency. She often takes groups to travel to many places all over our country. This time she will take a tour group to have a four-day trip to Qingdao. Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and attracts tourists all over the world every day. Therefore Xiao Zhou has to reserve rooms for her tourists in advance. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the seaside city, let alone the sea. They all want to live in the sea-view rooms during their staying in Qingdao. Xiao Zhou has telephoned to a very good star-leveled hotel. She made a reservation of some rooms. She has booked twelve double rooms for twenty-four people. She also booked a big suite for a family of four. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. Xiao Zhou often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Do you like traveling?
2. Would you like to join in a group or go by yourself when you go traveling?
3. Please tell what kind of city Qingdao is.
4. Why do many tourists of Xiao Zhou's group want to live in sea-view rooms?



5. Is it necessary for a guide to reserve rooms in advance?
6. Where will most guests of the group live in the hotel?
7. Would you like to go traveling with your family?
8. What does Xiao Zhou often do if possible?



和老师对话

Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Has Xiao Zhou been to many places in China?

S: _____.

T: What do you think of Qingdao? Have you been there?

S: _____.

T: Will you please tell the total number of this group's guests.

S: _____.

T: Would you like to book a big suite if your family goes traveling?

S: _____.

T: Please make some comments on a guide like Xiao Zhou.

S: _____.



想与说

A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

小王是一位旅行社的导游。这次她要带团去宁波。宁波是个美丽的海滨城市，每年吸引了无数的（numerous）游客。小王为团队的游客都预订了双人标准间。小王乐于为大家服务，总是努力满足游客合理的要求。

扩展知识



记一记

Writing down for future use

1. a double room / standard room （两张单人床）双人标准间



2. a single room (一张单人床的) 单人房
3. a big single room (一张双人床的) 单人房
4. a suite 套间; a junior suite 小套间; a senior suite 大套间
5. a business / executive suite 商务套房; a standard suite 标准套房
6. a deluxe suite 豪华套房; a presidential suite 总统套房
7. a lake-view room / sea-view room / mountain-view room 湖景房 / 海景房 / 山景房
8. ... be fully booked 全部预订满了
9. advance deposit 定金 / 押金; rental bond 房租押金
10. registration 登记; room tariff / rate sheets 房价表
11. single bed 单人床; double bed 双人床; luxury bed 豪华床; extra bed 加床
12. auto-alarm 自动报警装置
13. commode 五斗橱; dressing table 梳妆台; closet 壁橱; writing desk / table 写字台
14. tap 水龙头 hot / cold water tap 热水 / 冷水龙头; mixing tap 冷热水转换龙头
15. We'll put on our waiting list. If a room available, we'll inform you immediately 我们会将您的预订列入等候名单, 一旦有房间, 立刻通知您
16. Reservations will be held until 18:00 only except for the reservation guaranteed by cash or credit card 除以定金或信用卡作保证以及通过宾馆网站提前预订并预付房费的宾客外, 所有预订客房将保留至当日 18:00

Unit 6

Travel by Air 双飞旅行



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Two guests (G) want to have a three-or four-day trip to Guilin. They are talking over with a clerk (C) of the travel agency.

G = Guests: 客人; **C = Clerk:** 旅行社工作人员

C: Good morning. Can I help you, sir?

G: Good morning. We'd like to have a travel to Guilin.

C: It's very good. Guilin is a nice place. There is a group there in two weeks.

G: That means it is on August 28th.

C: Yes, and it is a four-day trip to Guilin of flying tour.

G: Shall we have a look at the plan of the four days?

C: Of course. Here it is. We will go to many places, and take a boat trip on Lijiang River.

G: Shall we go to Yangshuo to watch Impression Sanjie Liu?

C: Yes, we'll certainly go. It's a wonderful performance. And we will live in Yangshuo that night.

G: Then where and when shall leave for Guilin?

C: We will start at 7:00 to Lukou Airport (南京禄口机场), and then we'll take the flight to Guilin.

You must arrive here before 7:00 for the bus that morning. We'll take the flight of 10:50 at Lukou.

G: Good. Shall we pay now?

C: Yes, this is the price list. But it is without air life insurance in it.

G: Ok, we must pay for it. Here is the money.

C: That's all right. Be sure to come here before 7:00 that morning.

G: Sure. Good bye!



A good learning

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome aboard Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. The distance between Nanjing and Guilin is about 1,200 kilometers. Our flight will take about one hour and forty minutes. Over the flight, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it.

In order to ensure the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication systems, laptop computers are not allowed to use during take-off and landing; mobile phones, toys and other electronic devices are not allowed to use throughout the flight.



(Scenes of the Lijiang River)

We will take off immediately, please be seated, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray table is closed and your carry-on items are securely stowed in your overhead bin. This is a non-smoking flight; please do not smoke on board.

We hope you enjoy the flight! Thank you!

New words and expressions

1. aboard [ə'bo:d] **adv. & prep.** 在飞机 / 轮船上
2. distance ['distəns] **n.** 距离
3. inform [in'fɔ:m] **vt.** 通知, 告知
4. ensure [in'ʃuə] **vt.** 确保, 保证
5. normal ['nɔ:məl] **adj.** 正常的
6. aircraft ['eəkrɑ:ft] **n.** 飞机; 飞行器
7. navigation [,nævi'geɪʃən] **n.** 航行
8. communication [kə,mju:ni'keɪʃn] **n.** 通信; 交通
9. system ['sɪstəm] **n.** 系统
communication system 通信系统
10. laptop ['læptɒp] **n.** 手提电脑; 笔记本电脑
11. electronic [ɪlek'trɒnɪk] **adj. & n.** 电子的; 电子产品
12. device [di'veɪs] **n.** 装置; 设备
13. seat [si:t] **vt.** 就座; 使……坐下
14. fasten ['fa:stn] **vt.** 系紧; 使……固定



15. belt [belt] *n.* 带子
16. carry-on items ['aitəm] *n.* 随身行李
17. securely [si'kjʊəli] *adj.* 安全地
18. stow [stəu] *vt.* 安放
19. bin [bin] *n.* 箱柜

Notes

1. There is a group there in two weeks. 三周以后有个团去桂林。in 这里表示“后”。在将来时态中，in 往往表示“……后”。例如：She will come back in three days. 她三天后回来。
2. Yes, and it is a four-day trip to Guilin of flying tour. 是的，是双飞四日游。
3. We will ... and take a boat trip on Lijiang River. 我们还要坐船游览漓江。
4. Shall we go to Yangshuo to watch Impression Sanjie Liu? 我们会去阳朔看《印象·刘三姐》吗？
5. You must arrive here before 7:00 for the bus that morning. 那天一早你们必须在七点以前到这儿乘坐（去机场的）班车。
6. Welcome aboard Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. 欢迎您乘坐中国航空公司 8535 号航班。本次航班由南京飞往桂林。
7. Over the flight, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it. 在这段旅途中，我们为你准备了午餐。供餐时我们将广播通知您。
8. In order to ensure the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication systems, 为了保障飞机导航及通信系统的正常工作……
9. Please be seated, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray table is closed ...请您在座位上坐好，系好安全带，收起座椅靠背和小桌板……（注意中文的翻译表述。）



(The Passenger Cabin)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where is the talk given?
2. What place is the plane flying to?
3. What is the distance between the two cities?
4. How long will the flight take?
5. Do you know whether the flight offer lunch or not?
6. When are laptop computers not allowed to use?
7. What should you fasten before taking off?
8. Is it necessary to make your seat back straight up?
9. How to deal with the tray table before taking off?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome 1 Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. The 2 between Nanjing and Guilin is about 1,200 3. Our flight will 4 about one hour and forty minutes. Over the 5, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you 6 we serve it.

In order to 7 the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication 8, laptop computers are not 9 to use during take-off and landing; mobile 10, toys and other electronic devices are 11 allowed to use throughout the flight.

We will take off immediately, please be 12, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray 13 is closed and your carry-on items 14 securely stowed in your overhead bin. This is a non-smoking flight, please do not 15 on board.

We hope you enjoy the flight! Thank you!



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome aboard Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. The distance between Nanjing and Guilin is about 1,200 kilometers. Our flight will take about one hour and forty minutes. Over the flight, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it.

In order to ensure the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication systems, laptop computers are not allowed to use during take-off and landing; mobile phones, toys and other electronic devices are not allowed to use throughout the flight.

We will take off immediately, please be seated, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray table is closed and your carry-on items are securely stowed in your overhead bin. This is a non-smoking flight; please do not smoke on board.

We hope you enjoy the flight! Thank you!



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Would you like to go traveling to Guilin, by train or by plane?
2. Have you ever heard something like this on flight?
3. What will you do if you are asked to turn off the phone and computer before taking off?
4. Do you know why we must fasten our seat belts before taking off?
5. Does every flight offer meals for the passengers?
6. Where are our carry-on items?
7. How to deal with the seat back before taking off?
8. Do you know how to deal with the tray table before landing?
9. Can a person have a smoke during the flight?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Have you ever been to Guilin or have you ever heard of Guilin?

S: _____.

T: Which means would you like to choose to go traveling far away, by plane or by train?

S: _____.

T: Have you ever gone traveling by air?

S: _____.

T: Where can we put our small luggage on the plane if we have some?

S: _____.

T: What can we do if we feel thirsty during the flight?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

王萍常要去外地出差 (go ... on business), 她这次乘飞机去广州开会。王萍不是第一次坐飞机, 她知道上机后该做些什么。所以上了飞机后, 她先找到自己的座位, 把行李放到头上的行李箱里。然后坐了下来, 关闭手机, 系上安全带, 闭上眼睛等着飞机起飞。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. (After taking off)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have left _____ for _____. Along this route, we will be flying over the provinces of _____, passing the cities of _____, and crossing over the _____.



Breakfast (lunch, supper) has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it.

Now we are going to introduce you the use of the cabin installations.

This is a XX aircraft. The back of your seat can be adjusted by pressing the button on the arm of your chair. The call button and reading light are above your head. Press the call button to summon a flight attendant. The ventilator is also above your head. By adjusting the airflow knob, fresh air will flow in or be cut off.

Lavatories are located in the front of the cabin and in the rear. Please do not smoke in the lavatories.

(起飞后广播)

女士们，先生们：

我们的飞机已经离开_____前往_____，沿这条航线，我们飞经的省份有_____，经过的主要城市有_____，我们还将飞越_____。

在这段旅途中，我们为您准备了××餐。供餐时我们将广播通知您。

下面将向您介绍客舱设备的使用方法：

今天您乘坐的是××型飞机。您的座椅靠背可以调节，调节时请按座椅扶手上的按钮。在您前方座椅靠背的口袋里有清洁袋，供您扔置杂物时使用。在您座椅的上方备有阅读灯开关和呼叫按钮。如果您需要乘务员的帮助，请按呼唤铃。在您座位上方有空气调节设备，调节请转动通风口。

洗手间在飞机的前部和后部，在洗手间内请不要吸烟。

2. (At the scheduled arrival time)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We will be landing at _____ airport in about _____ minutes. The ground temperature is _____ degrees Celsius. Thank you!

(预订到达时间广播)

女士们，先生们：

本架飞机预订在_____分钟后到达_____机场。现在地面温度是_____摄氏度，谢谢！

3. (During the landing)

Good morning (afternoon, evening), Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our plane is descending now. Please be seated and fasten your seat belt. Seat backs and tables should be returned to the upright position. All personal computers and electronic devices should be turned off. And please make sure that your carry-on items are securely stowed. We will be dimming the cabin lights for landing. Thank you!

(下降时安全检查广播)

女士们，先生们：

飞机正在下降。请您回原位坐好，系好安全带，收起小桌板，将座椅靠背调整到正常位置。所有个人电脑及电子设备必须处于关闭状态。请您确认您的手提物品是否已妥善安放。稍后，我们将调暗客舱灯光。谢谢！

谢谢！



4. (Landing at the destination)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our plane has landed at ____ airport. The local time is _____. The temperature outside is _____ degrees Celsius, (_____ degrees Fahrenheit.) The plane is taxiing. For your safety, please stay in your seat for the time being. When the aircraft stops completely and the Fasten Seat Belt sign is turned off, Please detach the seat belt, take all your carry-on items and disembark (please detach the seat belt and take all your carry-on items and passport to complete the entry formalities in the terminal). Please use caution when retrieving items from the overhead compartment. Your checked baggage may be claimed in the baggage claim area. The transit passengers please go to the connection flight counter in the waiting hall to complete the procedures.

Welcome to ____ (city), Thank you for selecting XX airline for your travel today and we look forward to serving you again. Wish you a pleasant day. Thank you!

(达到终点站)

女士们，先生们：

飞机已经降落在_____机场，当地时间_____外面温度_____摄氏度_____华氏度，飞机正在滑行，为了您和他人的安全，请先不要站起或打开行李架。等飞机完全停稳后，请您再解开安全带，整理好手提物品准备下飞机。从行李架里取物品时，请注意安全。您交运的行李请到行李提取处领取。需要在本站转乘飞机到其他地方的旅客请到候机室中转柜办理。

感谢您选择××航空公司班机！下次旅途再会！

5. (Passengers' getting off)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The plane has stopped completely (by the bridge), please disembark from the front (middle, rear) entry door. Thank you!

(旅客下飞机广播)

女士们，先生们：

飞机已经完全停稳（停靠廊桥），请您从前（中，后）登机门下飞机。谢谢！

Unit 7

A Three-day Tour 三日游



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Wang, a local guide (W) of Changzhou Spring Travel Agency is talking about the plan with Li (L), a guide of a group of twenty-five foreign friends.

W = Wang, a local guide: 王, 地陪; **L = Li:** 李, 25 人外国朋友团队的导游

W: Hi, Li. Glad to meet you. I'm the local guide of your group. You may call me Xiao Wang. Are you all here, please?

L: Nice to see you. We are all here.

W: OK, all the rooms are reserved. And now I'm going to tell you the arrangements.

L: All right. We listen to you.

W: We have to make a small change considering their long bus journey.

L: Sounds a good idea. They've just got off the train.

W: It's nearly half past nine. So we go to the China Dinosaurs Park first. At about three we'll tour the old canal by boat.

L: That's all right. They will have a good rest tonight.

W: Yes. We have to start early tomorrow to the two places, which are over 100 kilometers away.

L: That means we'll visit Tianning Temple on the last day.

W: Yes, and it is in the city center.

L: After visiting Maoshan?

W: That's right. And returning from Tianning Temple, they'll have time to do some shopping in the evening.

L: Good. Shall we start for the park now?

W: Yes. The tour bus is over there.



A good learning

A group of twenty-five foreign tourists had a three-day tour to Changzhou. Wang Jie, a local guide of Spring Travel Agency accompanied them in the whole tour. On the first day the tour team went to the China Dinosaurs Park. They all had a bit experience of the life of “the Jurassic period”. At about three in the afternoon, they enjoyed a tour of the old canal by boat. In the evening, they spent three hours enjoying nice local food and the night



(The China Dinosaurs Park)

view of the city, old and modern. Early morning of the next day, they were taken to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. It's over 100 kilometers away from the city center, so they must be very tired that day. They were also very busy on the last day. They first visited Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain. Of course, they wouldn't miss visiting Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a deep impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so.

New words and expressions

1. arrangement [ə'reindʒmənt] *n.* 安排
2. local ['ləukəl] *adj.* 地方的; 当地的
3. accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴; 带有
4. dinosaur ['daɪnəsɔ:] *n.* 恐龙
5. experience [ɪks'piəriəns] *n. & vt.* 体验, 体会; 经历
6. Jurassic [dʒuə'ræsɪk] *adj.* 侏罗纪的
7. period ['piəriəd] *n.* 时期, 阶段; (地质年代划分的) 纪
the Jurassic Period 侏罗纪
8. bamboo [ˌbæm'bu:] *n.* 竹
9. Taoist ['tə:əuɪst] *adj.* 道教的
10. temple ['templ] *n.* 庙宇; (道教的) 观
11. Buddhism ['budɪzəm] *n.* 佛教
12. splendid ['splendɪd] *adj.* 灿烂的
13. impression [ɪm'preʃən] *n.* 印象



Notes

1. I'm the local guide of your group. ... Are you all here, please? 我是你们团的地陪。请问都到了吗?
2. We have to make a small change considering their long bus journey. 考虑到他们长时间坐车, 我们得把计划稍微调整一下。
3. And returning from Tianning Temple, they'll have time to do some shopping in the evening. 从天宁寺回来以后, 大家晚上会有时间购物。
4. ... accompanied them in the whole tour. ... 进行了全程陪同。
5. They all had a bit experience of the life of the Jurassic period. 稍稍体验了一点儿侏罗纪时代的生活。Have an experience of the life ... 体验 / 经历一下 ... 的生活。
6. ... they spent three hours enjoying nice local food and the night view of the city, old and modern. 他们花了三个小时尽情品尝了常州的地方美食, 饱览了这座既古老而又充满现代气息城市的夜景。
7. Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. 南山竹海和天目湖。
8. Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain. 位于茅山一处著名的道教圣地, 万福宫。(英语中的 temple, 在道教与佛教中的翻译不同, 道教中称为“观”或“宫”, 佛教中则称为“寺”。)
9. Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. 位于市中心的东南第一丛林, 天宁寺。“东南第一丛林”还可以译为: the first / the No.1 / the Head Buddhist Temple in Southeast China, “丛林”这里是指大寺院。
10. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a deep impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so. 灿烂的文化和美丽的城市给他们留下了深刻的印象。“三天真是太短暂了!”许多外国朋友都如此感叹。英语中时间名词作主语, 谓语动词常用单数形式, 例如: Three years has passed since we came to live here. 自我们住这儿起三年过去了。



(The Statue of the Most Exalted Lord Lao, Near Wanfugong, a famous Taoist Temple in Maoshan Mountain)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of the group is it?
2. How long did the group stay in Changzhou?
3. Where did the tourists visit on the first day?
4. Is Changzhou a city on the banks of Canal (运河之畔)?
5. Where did they go the next day?
6. Were they very tired on the second day?
7. Why were they also very busy last day?
8. What place is called the head of Buddhism in Southeast area?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

A group of 1 foreign tourists had a three-day tour to Changzhou. Wang Jie, a 2 guide of Spring Travel Agency 3 them in the whole tour. On the 4 day the tour team went to the China Dinosaurs 5. They all had a bit 6 of the life of “the Jurassic Period”. At about three 7 the afternoon, they enjoyed a 8 of the old canal by boat. In the evening, they spent three hours 9 nice local food and the night view of the city, old and 10. Early morning of the next day, they were 11 to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. It’s over 100 kilometers 12 from the city center, so they must be very 13 that day. They were also very busy on the last day. They first visited Wanfugong, a famous Taoist 14 in Maoshan Mountain. Of course, they wouldn’t miss visiting Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a 15 impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so.



(Changzhou Tianning Temple, the head of Buddhism in Southeast area)



A good testing

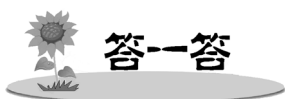
Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

A group of twenty-five foreign tourists had a three-day tour to Changzhou. Wang Jie, a local guide of Spring Travel Agency accompanied them in the whole tour. On the first day the tour team went to the China Dinosaurs Park. They all had a bit experience of the life of “the Jurassic Period”. At about three in the afternoon, they enjoyed a tour of the old canal by boat. In the evening, they spent three hours enjoying nice local food and the night view of the city, old and modern. Early morning of the next day, they were taken to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. It's over 100 kilometers away from the city center, so they must be very tired that day. They were also very busy on the last day. They first visited Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain. Of course, they wouldn't miss visiting Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a deep impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who is Wang Jie?
2. How many foreign tourists did she take that time?
3. Are there many interesting places in Changzhou?
4. Do you know where Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake are?
5. Is three days enough for a tourist if he wants to have a good look at Changzhou?
6. Do you know what Tianning Temple is also called?



7. What has left those foreign friends deep impression?
8. How many tourist attractions (景点) of the above have you been and tell us the names?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you know where Changzhou is?

S: _____.

T: Have you ever been there?

S: _____.

T: Which tourist attractions have you been to if you have been there?

S: _____.

T: Do you think whether three days is enough for you to have a good trip there?

S: _____.

T: Which place would you like to visit best of all Changzhou's tourist spots?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

常州位于江苏南部，是个美丽的城市，具有悠久的历史。常州有许多名胜和旅游景点，如天宁寺、红梅公园、中华恐龙园；溧阳的天目湖和南山竹海；金坛茅山的万福宫等。此外，常州还有许多著名的地方特产（local specialty）。如果要好好地游览一下常州，品尝不同的地方食品，两三天是不够的。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. independent traveler 散客（多指独立游客，完全自主旅游）；individual traveler 散客（常指



个人旅客，参加由旅行社组织或承办的旅游)

2. local (tour) guide 地陪 / escort-service guide 全陪
3. a five-day tour of round-trip flight 双飞五日游; boutique travel 精品游 / 品质游; a two-day or four-day trip to Suzhou 苏州二日 / 四日游
4. Taihu Tourism Resort / Zhushanhu Tourism Resort (Vacation Zone) 太湖 / 竺山湖旅游度假区
5. Yaolin Fairyland (浙江瑶琳仙境); West Zhejiang Grand Canyon 浙西大峡谷
6. Ten Views / Ten Scenes of the West Lake 西湖十景
7. Paradise above, Suzhou and Hangzhou below 上有天堂，下有苏杭
8. Hangzhou Bay Bridge / Zhoushan Sea-crossing Bridge 杭州湾跨海大桥 / 舟山跨海大桥
9. tourist city 旅游城市, place of interest / interesting places 名胜 scenic spot 风景区 / 景点
10. famous historical city / famous city in history 历史名城
11. unique human landscape / places of cultural and historical interest 独特的人文景观
12. National AAAAA Class Scenic Spots: 国家 5 A 级景区
13. National forest park / state-level forest park 国家级森林公园
14. CITS (China International Travel Service) 中国国际旅行社 (简称国旅); China Youth Travel Service 中国青年旅行社; Spring International Travel Service 春秋国际旅行社 (简称春秋国旅)
15. be listed as a national holiday resort 被列为国家级旅游度假区
16. Guilin's scenery is the best in the world / under heaven 桂林山水甲天下
17. Wuyi mountain tourist scenic spot 武夷山旅游风景区
18. Wu Lingyuan scenic spot is a national forest park, geographical park, natural reservation, and the world natural heritage landscape protection unit subordinated to UNESCO. 武陵源风景名胜区分系国家森林公园、地质公园和自然保护区，属联合国教科文组织认定的世界自然遗产景观保护单位
19. Zhangjiajie National Forest Park 张家界国家森林公园
20. Jiuzhaigou scenic spot in West Sichuan 九寨沟旅游风景区

Unit 8

At the Bank 银行服务



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: A guest (G) is going traveling to Germany and France, and he wants to change some foreign currency. He is talking with a clerk (C) of the bank.

G = the guest 客人, C = clerk of the bank 银行职员

C: Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

G: Good afternoon. I'd like to change some foreign currency (外币) here.

C: Yes. Well, would you please tell me what your use is for the change?

G: Of course. My wife and I will go traveling to Germany and France.

C: Good. What kind of currency would you like to change, please? And how much?

G: Well, we want to some Euro, about 1,000 Euros.

C: Ok, 1,000 Euros. Now, it's today's rate. It's RMB 958 yuan for 100 Euros.

G: I see. Here are RMB 9,600 yuan.

C: Ok, can I have a look at your I. D. card (身份证)?

G: Yes, this is my I. D. card, and it my wife's.

C: That's all. Put away (收好) the I. D. cards, please. And fill in the memo (填写水单), please.

G: Ok. (Finish filling in the memo) Thanks a lot.

C: Here are five 100-Euro notes (5 张 100 欧元的), six 50 notes, and the rest are 20 and 10 notes.

It is 1,000 Euro in all.

G: It's really kind of you.

C: My pleasure. Here is the two yuan change. Have a good journey!

G: Many thanks to you. Good-bye!



A good learning



(Foreign Currency, Euro)

Shen Xue is a warm-hearted guide of a travel agency. She is always friendly to tourists. Today she is taking a tour group from Europe. She has brought her group to Baiyun Hotel from the airport. Foreign friends of her group need to change their money for RMB. Bank of China has a savings office in the hotel. So Shen Xue now has taken them there. Those foreign tourists need to change Euro for RMB. They know that they can buy many things in China. And they also want to try many kinds of Chinese food. They also need to buy some presents for their families and friends. So they want to change much. Though the clerks of the bank are busy, they are all kind with a smile. They ask those foreign friends to fill in the memo, and show their passports. Very soon everything has been settled. The foreign tourists are very pleasant and satisfied.

New words and expressions

1. currency ['kʌrənsi] *n.* 货币
2. change A for B 把 A 换成 B
3. journey ['dʒɜːni] *n.* 行程, 旅程, 旅途
4. two yuan change [tʃeɪndʒ] *n.* 两元找头 / 零钱
5. settle ['setl] *vt.* 解决
6. note [nəʊt] *n.* 纸币
7. saving ['seɪvɪŋz] *n.* 储蓄; 节省
a savings office / agency 储蓄所
8. satisfying ['sætɪsfaiɪŋ] *adj.* 令人满意的



Notes

1. What kind of currency would you like to change, please? And how much? 请问您要兑换什么币种，要换多少？
2. Now, it's today's rate. It's RMB 958 yuan for 100 Euros. 这是今天的汇率，958 元人民币兑 100 欧元。（由于本币对外币或外币对本币升值或贬值的变化，欧元等外汇兑人民币的汇率，每天都在变化。曾经有过 1 欧元兑换人民币 10 元以上或 9 元以下的情况。）
3. And fill in the memo, please. 请填写水单（本币或外币兑换时需要填写的单子）。
4. Bank of China has a savings office in the hotel. 中国银行在这个宾馆就有一个储蓄所。
5. They ask those foreign friends to fill in the memo, and show their passports. 职员们请这些外国朋友填写水单，出示护照。



(Foreign Currency, US Dollars & GB Pound)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is Shen Xue?



2. How is she to her tourists?
3. What kind group does she take this time?
4. Where has she brought them from the airport?
5. What bank has a saving office there?
6. What kind of money do they want to change for RMB?
7. Why do they want to change so much money for RMB?
8. Are the clerks very busy?
9. What do the clerks ask the foreign friends to do?
10. How do the foreign tourists feel?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Shen Xue is a 1 tour guide of a travel agency. She is always 2 to tourists. Today she is taking a tour group from 3. She has brought her group to Baiyun Hotel from the 4. Foreign friends of her group need to 5 their money for RMB. Bank of China has a savings 6 in the hotel. So Shen Xue now has taken them 7. Those foreign tourists need to change Euro for 8. They know that they can buy many things in China. And they also want to 9 many kinds of Chinese food. They also need to buy some 10 for their families and friends. So they want to change much. Though the 11 of the bank are busy, they are all 12 with a smile. They ask those foreign friends to 13 in the memo, and show their passports. Very soon 14 has been settled. The foreign tourists are very 15 and satisfied.



(Foreign Currency, Japanese Yen)



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Shen Xue is a warm-hearted guide of a travel agency. She is always friendly to tourists. Today she is taking a tour group from Europe. She has brought her group to Baiyun Hotel from the airport. Foreign friends of her group need to change their money for RMB. Bank of China has a savings office in the hotel. So Shen Xue now has taken them there. Those foreign tourists need to change Euro for RMB. They know that they can buy many things in China. And they also want to try many kinds of Chinese food. They also need to buy some presents for their families and friends. So they want to change much. Though the clerks of the bank are busy, they are all kind with a smile. They ask those foreign friends to fill in the memo, and show their passports. Very soon everything has been settled. The foreign tourists are very pleasant and satisfied.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

1. Who does Shen Xue work?
2. What language can speak if she takes groups from Europe?
3. Why foreigners must change their money into RMB?
4. Why do foreign friends change much money for RMB?
5. What does a foreigner have to do if he wants to change for RMB?
6. What kind of money do they want to change for RMB?
7. How should clerks of bank treat (对待) their guests?
8. Do you think if a Chinese should fill in a memo if he wants to change for foreign money?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Tell us whether you have thought of going traveling to foreign countries?



S: _____.

T: What countries would you like to travel to if you have a chance?

S: _____.

T: Would you like to change for some foreign money? And why?

S: _____.

T: What kind of foreign money would you like to change for, US dollars or Euro?

S: _____.

T: What of foreign countries are you interested in, culture, history, customs or local food?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

林工程师和他的妻子下月要去法国。他们来到中国银行的一个办事处兑换欧元。他们想要品尝法国的食品，因为他们听说法国的美食（cater）很不错。他们还打算买些礼物带给家人和朋友。他们出示了身份证，填了水单。你知道吗？他们一次（at a time）就兑换了 1,500 欧元。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. pay the bill in credit card / L / C / cheque or check / traveler's check / cash ... 以信用卡 / 信用证 / 支票 / 旅行支票 / 现金……支付
2. the card that can be overdrawn 可以透支的信用卡
3. change foreign currency for ... 把外币兑换成……;
change Euro for RMB 把欧元兑换成人民币
4. change RMB for US dollars / euro 把人民币兑换成美元 / 欧元
5. exchange rate / rate of exchange (ROE) 汇率
6. foreign exchange rate 外汇牌价 / 外汇汇率
7. be counted / settled in US dollars / Euro 以美元 / 欧元结算
8. 一些外币的名称

Euro (EUR) 欧元（使用欧元的国家为奥地利、比利时、芬兰、法国、德国、希腊、爱尔兰、意大利、卢森堡、荷兰、葡萄牙、斯洛文尼亚，西班牙，马耳他，塞浦路斯和斯洛

伐克 16 国，称为欧元区 Eurozone。)

Swiss franc 瑞士法郎

Yen (JPY) 日元

Pound (GBP) 英镑

Dollar (CAD) 加拿大元

Dollar (AUD) 澳大利亚元

Dollar (SGD) 新加坡元

Dollar (HKD) 港元

(除了以上的外币，要想了解其他国家或地区的货币情况可以查阅有关字典后的附录。)

9. revalue / appreciate (名词: upvaluation; appreciation) 升值;

devalue / depreciate / devaluate (名词: devaluation / depreciation) 贬值

10. inflation 通胀; foreign exchange reserves 外汇储备

Unit 9

Complaint 投诉处理



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Mr. Brown (B) is not satisfied with the room he is living. He is complaining to the clerk (C) of the front desk by phone.

B = Mr. Brown: 布朗先生; **C = Clerk** 总台服务员

B: Hello. Is this the front desk?

C: Yes. The front desk. May I help you, please?

B: Yes. This is Mr. Brown of Room 322. I'm not feeling good now. I have to complain to you.

C: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. What's the matter with you, Mr. Brown?

B: I didn't sleep well last night because of the noise from the next door.

C: We're very sorry. I think that it must be the boiler in the room next to yours.

B: Yes. The noise late last night and early this morning troubled me a lot.

C: I'm deeply sorry for you. The room you lived in was the only unoccupied one yesterday. Hotels are often full this season. Shall we change a room for you soon? We have a few rooms available now because some guests checked out.

B: OK. Well, I'd still like the room on the third floor.

C: Wait a moment, please. Let me have a look. Yes, is Room 309 good for you?

B: Does it face the street?

C: No, it faces the lawn of our hotel. And it is bright. You will like it, I'm afraid.

B: Good. Thanks. Shall I move there right away?

C: You will move to Room 309 in half an hour. A bellman will go to help you with your luggage then.



B: OK. Thank you very much.

C: You're welcome. Please let us know if you have any problem. Good-bye!

B: Bye!



A good learning

Mrs. and Mr. Lee didn't sleep well last night. They lived in Room 336 and it is at the end. Next to it are stairs and a room of boiler. Because it happens to be tourist season, hotels are often full of guests. The noise from the boiler and stairs caused them little sleep. So they had to telephone the front desk to complain about it the next morning. The clerk of the front desk felt very sorry of it. They said that they would deal with their complaint very soon. They had a check of the rooms carefully, and found Room 305 was already available then.



(The Front Attendant and the Customer)

The clerk offered to change a room for them. They told Mr. Lee that the Room 305 was very good. And a bellman came to them to help with their luggage. When Mrs. and Mr. Lee moved to Room 305, they felt very pleased with it.

New words and expressions

1. complain [kəm'plein] *v.* 抱怨, 投诉
2. complaint [kəm'pleint] *n.* 抱怨, 投诉
3. boiler ['bɔɪlə] *n.* 开水炉
4. unoccupy [ʌn'ɔkjupai] *vt.* 未占领的; 未住人的
5. available [ə'veɪləbəl] *adj.* 可得到的; 可买到的; 可以入住的
6. check in / out 登记入住 / 结账离开
7. lawn [lɔ:n] *n.* 草坪
8. offer ['ɒfə] *vt. & n.* 提出建议
9. bellman ['belmən] *n.* (旅馆搬运行李的) 男服务员
10. luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* 行李



Notes

1. I didn't sleep well last night because of the noise from the next door. 因为隔壁的声音, 昨天晚上我睡得一点都不好。
2. The room you lived in was the only unoccupied one yesterday. Hotels are often full this season. 您住的房间是昨天仅有的空房间。这个季节饭店常常客满。
3. We have a few rooms available now because some guests checked out. 现在我们有几间空房, 因为有客人已经离店了。
4. A bellman will go to help you with your luggage then. 到时候会有一位男服务员帮你拿行李。
5. They lived in Room 336 and it is at the end. Next to it are stairs and a room of boiler. 他们住在走道的尽头, 旁边就是楼梯和开水间。最后一句是倒装句, next to it 是介词短语。
6. Because it happens to be tourist season, hotels are full of guests. 此时适逢旅游旺季, 宾馆经常客满。英语中客满常用“full”表示, 剧院、电影院或旅馆门口的牌子常见有“Full house”, 即是“客满”的意思。



(Stairs)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. How did Mrs. and Mr. Lee sleep last night?



2. What is the number of their room?
3. What is next to their room?
4. What made them unable to sleep well?
5. What did they do the next morning?
6. What did the front desk clerk do at first?
7. Was there any room available that morning?
8. How did Mr. Lee move to another room?
9. How did they feel after they moved to another room?
10. Do you think whether their complaint was useful?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Mrs. and Mr. Lee didn't 1 well last night. They lived in Room 336 and it is 2 the end. Next to it are 3 and a room of boiler. Because it happens to be tourist 4, hotels are often 5 of guests. The noise from the 6 and stairs caused them little sleep. So they 7 to telephone the front desk to 8 about it the next morning. The clerk of the front desk felt very 9 of it. They said that they would deal 10 their complaint very soon. They had a 11 of the rooms carefully, and found Room 305 was already 12 then. The clerk offered to 13 a room for them. They told Mr. Lee that the Room 305 was very good. And a bellman came to them to help with their 14. When Mrs. and Mr. Lee moved to Room 305, they 15 very pleased with it.



A good testing

Skills testing



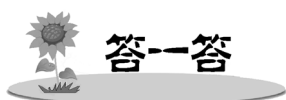
A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Mrs. and Mr. Lee didn't sleep well last night. They lived in Room 336 and it is at the end. Next to it are stairs and a room of boiler. Because it happens to be tourist season, hotels are often full of guests. The noise from the boiler and stairs caused them little sleep. So they had to telephone the front desk to complain about it the next morning. The clerk of the front desk felt very sorry of it. They said that they would deal with their complaint very soon. They had a check of the rooms carefully, and found Room 305 was already available then. The clerk offered to change a room for them.



They told Mr. Lee that the Room 305 was very good. And a bellman came to them to help with their luggage. When Mrs. and Mr. Lee moved to Room 305, they felt very pleased with it.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who didn't sleep well last night?
2. Why did they not sleep well?
3. Where did the noise come from?
4. What did they do about their less sleep last night?
5. Did the clerk of the hotel try to solve the trouble soon?
6. How did the clerk of the hotel deal with the trouble?
7. Do you know whether the trouble was well solved?
8. What would you do if you also meet any trouble when living in a hotel?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How did Mrs. and Mr. Lee sleep the first night at the hotel?

S: _____.

T: Do you know why they didn't have a good sleep?

S: _____.

T: Have you ever lived in a hotel when you are out?

S: _____.

T: Will you make complaints to the hotel if you meet any trouble?

S: _____.

T: Have you met some trouble when living a hotel?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

李先生来到这个小城市开会。昨天他住在湖滨饭店 (Hubin Hotel)。他觉得一切都很好, 只是晚上没有睡好 (except for little sleep)。主要是楼上的开水间 (boiler room) 一直有人进出。第二天早晨, 他把这事告诉了前台, 工作人员向他道歉, 并且在午饭以前帮助他搬到 308 房间, 李先生很满意。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. to make complaints to somebody of / about something 为……向……投诉
2. good / poor service quality 服务质量好 / 不好
3. good / poor service attitude / manner 服务态度好 / 不好
4. hot water available / offered all day 全天 / 24 小时提供热水
5. be under warranty for one year / have a year's guarantee 有 1 年的保修期
6. be still under the warranty 还在保修期内
7. retain / keep the invoice / receipt 妥善保管好发票 / 收据
8. make refundment, free exchange and pay compensation 实行包退、包换、包赔
9. Return within 7 days, and exchange within 15 days. 自购买之日起, 七日内包退, 十五日内包换。
10. make compensations of / compensate of ... 赔偿……
11. address the letter of complaints to ... 递交投诉信给……
12. deal with / handle complaints from 处理投诉
13. quality assurance 质量保证; market 营销; business center 商务中心; discuss 洽谈
14. 关于表示道歉的用法:
apologize for ... / make an apology for ... 为……而道歉; be sorry for ... 为……而道歉 / 遗憾 / 难过; make sincere apologies to you for the inconvenience / for our mistake ... 因给您造成的不便 / 因我们的失误真诚地向您道歉
15. We would sincerely apologize to you and hope you can forgive his fault. 我们真诚地表示我们的歉意并希望您能谅解他的过错。
16. I would like to offer my sincerest apologies to you for our carelessness. 在此我为我们的疏忽



真诚地向您致歉。

17. I'm sorry for the inconvenience. She is a newcomer here. I hope you can understand and forgive her. 给您带来的不便我深表歉意。她刚来本单位，还是位新手。还望您能理解，请多包涵。
18. Very sorry for this. We'll solve it as soon as possible, and we will make compensation for your loss. 对此我们深表歉意，我们将会尽快解决，并且对您的损失做出补偿。

Unit 10

Shopping: Buy a Computer 购买电脑



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Michael (M) and Li Bing (L) are talking with a shop assistant (A) about buying a computer.

M = Michael 迈克; L = Li Bing 李冰; A = a shop assistant

M: Wa, so many computers here!

L: Yes, but it is not easy for us to choose.

A: Good afternoon. What can I do for you?

L: We'd like to have a look at laptops.

A: Good. We have so many brands of them here, such as Lenovo, HP, Asus, Haier, and others.

M: Li, you'd better give me advice, please.

L: No problem. Let's have a good look at every brand.

A: I guess you'd like to buy a laptop?

M: Yes, I haven't brought mine with in China.

L: Will you please show me some information of these brands?

A: OK. Wait a moment, please. Here you are.

L: (After a while of reading the leaflets, turn to Michael) Mike, this one is right for you, I'm afraid.

M: You mean the Lenovo Y450A?

L: Yes, its main configurations are relative complete, and it is good for the person like you.

M: Let me have a good look at it.

L: Yes. It is my opinion. It is all up to you.

M: That's settled. The Lenovo Y450A. (Pay for the computer.)



A: You have a good taste. It's sold well these days. (After a while) The mouse, reticle and data line are gifts for you.

M: Oh! Thank you.

A: Three guarantees would be done for the computer within 15 days since your purchase.

M: Oh! Good. Thank you a lot.

L: & M: Good-bye!

A: Good Bye!



A good learning



(A Laptop)

Michael is an American student at a college in Shanghai. He has not brought his computer with him in China. It is quite not convenient for a college student without a computer now. So he decided to buy a computer as soon as possible. He asked Li Bing, a Chinese classmate of his to go to the store with him. Li Bing is also good at computer. He knows what kind of computer is right for the college students. Many brands of computers are sold there every day. It is not easy for a person to choose which one is right. Michael asked Li Bing for advice, and Li had a good look at every brand. At last Li told Michael that a kind of Lenovo might be suitable for him. Then Michael bought a laptop of Lenovo Y450A. This computer of T6600 has main configurations of 320GHDD, 14"LED, DVD burn CD-ROM, GT240, 512MB, 130W camera and WIN 7. Besides a mouse and a reticle, he was also given a data line as a gift. He was told the three guarantees would be done for his computer within 15 days since his purchase. He is pleased with it. Not only that, many other goods like digital cameras dazzled him. He was much surprised with fast development of electronic technique in China.



New words and expressions

1. convenient [kən'vi:njənt] *adj.* 方便的
2. brand [brænd] *n.* 牌子; 商标
3. choose [tʃu:z] *vt.* 挑选, 选择
4. Lenovo [le'nɒvəu] *n.* 联想
5. suitable ['sju:təbl] *adj.* 合适的
6. main [mein] *adj.* 主要的
7. configuration [kən,figju'reɪʃən] *n.* 配置
8. reticle ['redɪkl] *n.* 网线
9. camera ['kæməɹə] *n.* 摄像头; 照相机
10. mouse [maʊs] *n.* 鼠标
11. data ['deɪtə] *n.* (datum 的复数) 数据
12. guarantee [ˌɡærən'ti:] *n. & vt.* 保证; 担保
13. purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] *n. & vt.* 购买
14. dazzle ['dæzl] *vt.* 令人炫目

Notes

1. We have so many brands of them here, such as Lenovo, HP, Asus, Haier, and others. 我们这儿品牌很多, 比如联想、惠普、华硕、海尔等等。
2. Yes, its main configurations are relative complete, and it is good for the person like you. 是的, 主要配置比较齐全, 适合你这样的人使用。
3. It is my opinion. It is all up to you. 这仅仅是我的意见, 最后主意还是你决定啊。
4. You have a good taste. It's sold well these days. 眼光不错, 这款电脑这几天卖得很好。
5. It is quite not convenient for a college student without a computer now. 现在对于一个大学生来说身边没有电脑很不方便。
6. Then Michael bought a laptop of Lenovo Y450A. 于是迈克买了一台联想 Y450A 的手提笔记本。
7. This computer of T6600 (updated version of T5000) has main configurations of 320GHDD, 14"LED, DVD burn CD-ROM, GT240, 512MB (of wireless LAN card), 130W camera and WIN 7. 这台 T6600 电脑 (Intel 酷睿 2 双核 T5000 系列升级版) 的主要配置包括 320G 硬盘, 14 英寸显示器, DVD 刻录, GT240 显卡, 512MB 无线内存, 130W 像素摄像头以及 WIN7 系统。(注意: 括号里的英语, 在上面的文章里没有, 这里给完整以供参考。各配置的内容按照英语字母朗读就可以。)
8. Besides a mouse and a reticle, he was also given a data line as a gift. 除了鼠标和网线以外, 迈克还获赠了一根数据线。
9. He was told the three guarantees would be done for his computer within 15 days since his purchase. 店方告诉迈克, 他买的电脑自购买之日起 15 天以内实行三包。



10. Not only that, many other goods like digital cameras dazzled him. 不仅如此，像数码相机之类的其他电子产品让他看花了眼。



(A Lenovo Laptop)



想与做

Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is Michael?
2. Do you know what he has left in America from the text?
3. Is it very convenient for him without that?
4. What did he decided to do as soon as possible?
5. Why did he ask Li Bing to go to the store together with him?
6. Why is it not easy for a person to choose one?
7. Did Li Bing have a good look at all brands there?
8. What brand of computer did Li Bing think to be suitable for Michael?
9. What else was Michael given besides a mouse and a reticle?
10. Within how many days would the three guarantees be done since his purchase?



II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Michael is an American 1 at a college in Shanghai. He has not 2 his computer with him in China. It is quite not 3 for a college student without a 4 now. So he decided to buy a computer as soon as 5. He asked Li Bing, a Chinese classmate of 6 to go to the store 7 him. Li Bing is also 8 at computer. He knows what kind of computer is 9 for the college students. Many brands of computers are 10 there every day. It is not easy for a person to 11 which one is right. Michael asked Li Bing for 12, and Li had a good look at every 13. At last Li told Michael that a kind of Lenovo might be suitable 14 him. Then Michael bought a laptop of Lenovo Y450A. This computer of T6600 has main configurations of 320GHDD, 14"LED, DVD burn CD-ROM, GT240, 512MB, 130W camera and WIN 7. Besides a mouse and a reticle, he was also 15 a data line as a gift. He was told the three guarantees would be done for his computer within 15 days since his purchase. He is pleased with it.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Michael is an American student at a college in Shanghai. He has not brought his computer with him in China. It is quite not convenient for a college student without a computer now. So he decided to buy a computer as soon as possible. He asked Li Bing, a Chinese classmate of his to go to the store with him. Li Bing is also good at computer. He knows what kind of computer is right for the college students. Many brands of computers are sold there every day. It is not easy for a person to choose which one is right. Michael asked Li Bing for advice, and Li had a good look at every brand. At last Li told Michael that a kind of Lenovo might be suitable for him. Then Michael bought a laptop of Lenovo Y450A. This computer of T6600 has main configurations of 320GHDD, 14"LED, DVD burn CD-ROM, GT240, 512MB, 130W camera and WIN 7. Besides a mouse and a reticle, he was also given a data line as a gift. He was told the three guarantees would be done for his computer within 15 days since his purchase. He was pleased with it. Not only that, many other goods like digital cameras dazzled him. He was much surprised with fast development of electronic technique in



China.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Is Michael a student at a Chinese college or an American college?
2. Why did he need to buy a computer?
3. Do you think whether a student at college needs a computer?
4. Would you like a person good at computer with you if you want to buy a computer?
5. What kind of computer would you like to buy?
6. Is it necessary for you to have a good look before you buy?
7. Have you got a computer at home? What brand of your computer is it if you have one?
8. What brand of computer did Michael at last?
9. What else was Michael given after he bought the computer?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Will you please tell us the reason why Michael wanted to buy a computer as soon as possible?

S: _____.

T: How would a college student feel if he hasn't a computer?

S: _____.

T: Will you listen to others' advice if you buy a computer?

S: _____.

T: Can you please tell us some brands of computers?

S: _____.

T: How many computers have you got in your family? When do you use your computer every day?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

Kate 是英国人，现在南京的一所大学读书。她感到自己的电脑太陈旧（out of date）了，所以她请小敏陪她一块儿去商店买新电脑。小敏很精通计算机，她仔细地比较（compare）各个品牌的计算机。最后建议 Kate 买一台联想的手提电脑。Kate 听从了小敏的建议，买了一台联想 Y450A 的手提电脑。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. configuration files 配置文件
2. configuration menu 配置菜单
3. driver 驱动; bus driver 总线驱动
4. sound card / video card 声卡 / 显卡; graphics cards 显卡
5. firewall 防火墙; port 端口 / 接口
6. virus dbase (database) updating 病毒库升级或更新
7. Kaspersky Anti-Virus 卡巴斯基杀毒软件
8. text / document / file 文本 / 文档 / 文件
9. program (vt.) / program writing 编程
10. office software / financial software 办公软件 / 财务软件
11. Intel Core Duo 酷睿 双核; pentium dual core 奔腾双核
12. Central processing unit (CPU) 中央处理器
13. disk operating system (DOS) 磁盘操作系统
14. word processing system (WPS) 文字处理系统
15. memory 内存 host machine 主机
16. monitor 显示器; format a disk 磁盘格式化
17. mobile HDD (mobile hard disk drive) 移动硬盘; USB flash disk 优盘
18. motherboards 主板
19. switches 交换机; routers 路由器
20. electronic technique 电子技术; artificial circuit 模拟电路; digital circuit 数字电路
21. electrical 电的、电器; electrical equipment 电气设备; battery 电池; cell 电池、光电元件;



(计算机: 单元格)

22. 4G 第四代 (the fourth generation)
23. integrated circuit 集成电路; integrated circuit plate 集成电路板; PCB (Printed Circuit Board) 印刷电路板; digit circuit 数字电路; analog / artificial circuit 模拟电路
24. USB socket USB 插口
25. 电器上常用的一些字母含义: power 电源; on / off 开 / 关; volume 音量;
26. 空调器上的英文:
Temperature Cool-heat Change 温度冷热转换开关; Warmer 较暖; Cooler 较冷; Cool-heat 冷热转换开关; Heat 热; Hi-heat 高热; Med-heat 低热; Cool 冷; Medfan 中等风量; Hi-fan 强风; Hi-cool 强冷; Med-cool 中冷
27. 电视机遥控器上的英文:
Pic 图像; Vol 音量; Menu 菜单; Prog 程序; Surround 环绕立体声; Page 翻页; Sub. Page 次页; Reveal 展示; Large 放大; Hold 暂停; Cancel 取消; Mix 混声
28. 洗衣机上的英文:
Whites with pre-wash 预洗涤, 浸泡; Whites 主洗; Fadeless fabrics 适用不褪色面料的衣物; Fading clothes 适用褪色面料的衣物; Cold wash 冷水洗; Rinse 漂洗; Bleaching-softening-rinse 漂白、变柔顺和漂洗 / 冲洗; Special wash 特殊洗涤; Long spin 脱水(长); Mixed synthetics 混和衣物洗涤; Delicates 适用轻薄面料的衣物洗涤; Wool-silk 羊毛—丝绸衣物洗涤; Rinses for delicates 轻薄面料的衣物快速冲洗; Short spin 脱水(短)
29. W (wattage) 瓦特; V (Voltage) 电压, 110 / 220 volts 110 / 220 伏特电压; Ampere 安培; 50MHz 50 兆赫兹
30. 录音机 / CD 机等上的英文:
Play 播放; forward 快进; rewind 快退; pause 暂停; stop / eject 停止 / 弹出
31. FM-AM (frequency and amplitude modulation) 调频调幅
32. stereo 立体声; power amplifier 功放

Unit 11

At a Local Specialty Fair 土特产展销



(Baked Sesame Cake)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Mrs. Smith (M) is asking the assistant (A) about what she wants at the specialty fair.

M = Mrs. Smith 史密斯夫人, **S = Mr. Smith** 史密斯先生; **A = Assistant of the specialty fair**
展销会营业员

M: (To her husband) So many people here! And so many things here!

A: Good morning, madam. Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

M: We'd like to have some tea. (To Mr. Smith) Black tea or green tea?

S: Green tea is good to drink in spring and summer. Shall we have two tins of Longjing tea?



A: Good. Longjing tea is famous in the world. (Put the tea in a bag) Here you are.

S: So many foods over there. Let's go and have a look.

M: Yes. They are different kinds of flavor food. We can know a lot of rich local customs and history from them.

A: You're right. They also show the old culture. These foods all taste good.

S: (After discussion with his husband) We'd like some sesame cake, peanut cake and steamed dumplings.

M: Please pack them carefully.

A: No problem. And when you want to try, heating it up each will be better.

S: Good. Thank you a lot.

A: (Another assistant) Would you have a look at silk goods, please?

S: Yes, we'd like to buy a silk shirt each.

A: Good. We have all sizes here. (Show them the right size and color) You look young in light color.

S: (Have a look and try it on) OK. Please pack them for us.

M: We'd also like to have cloth shoes. Will you show us, please?

A: OK. Here you are. And you can try them on. Please sit here.

M: Good. The shoes fit me well. What about you?

S: (Stand up and take a step or two) Me, too. I have them on then. Thank you!

A: (Laughing). You're welcome. Good-bye!



A good learning



(Steamed Meat Dumplings)

A local specialty fair is being held these days. The products are almost from provinces of



Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The fair attracts so many people. Mrs. and Mr. Smith have come shopping, too. They have been in China for over ten years. They have learnt to make Chinese food, and now they have begun to love Chinese food very much. When they heard such a fair would be held, they were very excited, and showed much and great interest in it. Mr. Smith thinks that the Chinese food is a wonderful culture, and is an old history. Different specialties have shown rich local customs and history of the two provinces. Like many other Chinese people, Mrs. and Mr. Smith have bought many things. For example, they've bought lots of flavor food, tea, silk shirts, and something else. Perhaps you may not expect, they bought a pair of cloth shoes each, and put them on at once!

New words and expressions

1. sesame ['sesəmi] *n.* 芝麻
sesame cake 麻糕
2. peanut ['pi:nʌt] *n.* 花生
3. steamed [sti:md] *adj.* 蒸熟的
steamed dumplings 小笼包子
4. pack [pæk] *vt.* 包装
5. silk [silk] *n.* 丝绸
6. step [step] *n. & vi.* 步子; 迈开步子
7. specialty ['speʃəlti] *n.* 专业, 专长; 特产, 招牌菜
8. fair [feə] *n.* 展销会; 市集
9. product ['prɒdəkt] *n.* 产品
10. flavor ['fleivə] *n.* 风味; 滋味; 香料
11. custom ['kʌstəm] *n.* 风俗习惯; 风土人情

Notes

1. Green tea is good to drink in spring and summer. 春天和夏天喝绿茶很好。
2. We'd like some sesame cake, peanut cake and steamed dumplings. 我们买一些麻糕、花生糕和小笼包子。(小笼包子有多种译法, 这里仅是常用的一种。)
3. You look young in light color. 您穿淡色的看起来年轻。
4. (Stand up and take a step or two) Me too. I have them on then. (站起来走一两步) 也很合脚, 我就穿着不脱了。
5. Different specialties have shown rich local customs and history of the two provinces. 各种土特产反映了江浙两省的风土人情和历史。
6. Perhaps you may not expect, they bought a pair of cloth shoes each, and put them on at once! 也许你想不到, 他们俩还各买了双布鞋, 立马就穿在脚上了。



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of fair is being held?
2. Where are the products from?
3. Do you think whether there many people going there?
4. Who have been in China over ten years?
5. How did they feel when they heard of such a fair?
6. What does Mr. Smith think of the Chinese food?
7. What does Mr. Smith think different specialties have shown?
8. What have they bought at the fair?
9. What did they put on at once as soon as they bought that?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

A local 1 fair is being held these days. The 2 are almost from provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The fair 3 so many people. Mrs. and Mr. Smith have come 4, too. They have been in China for over 5 years. They have learnt to make 6 food, and now they have begun to love Chinese food very much. When they 7 such a fair would be held, they were very excited, and 8 much and great interest in it. Mr. Smith thinks that the Chinese food is a wonderful 9, and is an old history. Different specialties have shown 10 local customs and 11 of the two provinces. Like many 12 Chinese people, Mrs. and Mr. Smith have 13 many things. For example, they've bought lots of 14 food, tea, silk shirts, and something else. Perhaps you may not expect, they bought a pair of cloth shoes each, and put 15 on at once!



(Soft Silk Pajamas)



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

A local specialty fair is being held these days. The products are almost from provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The fair attracts so many people. Mrs. and Mr. Smith have come shopping, too. They have been in China for over ten years. They have learnt to make Chinese food, and now they have begun to love Chinese food very much. When they heard such a fair would be held, they were very excited, and showed much and great interest in it. Mr. Smith thinks that the Chinese food is a wonderful culture, and is an old history. Different specialties have shown rich local customs and history of the two provinces. Like many other Chinese people, Mrs. and Mr. Smith have bought many things. For example, they've bought lots of flavor food, tea, silk shirts, and something else. Perhaps you may not expect, they bought a pair of cloth shoes each, and put them on at once!



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Where are the products of the specialty fair from?
2. Would you like to go to such a fair if it is being held?
3. What have Mrs. and Mr. Smith begun to love?
4. Were Mr. Smith and his wife ready to go the fair? How do you know?
5. What is your opinion about the Chinese food?
6. What can local specialties show?
7. Tell us some local specialties from Jiangsu and Zhejiang, please.



8. Did Mr. Smith buy something at the fair?
9. Can you try to guess why they put cloth shoes on at once as soon as they bought?



和老师对话

Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: What kind of fair did Mr. And his wife go to?

S: _____.

T: What do the local specialties usually show?

S: _____.

T: Do you like to go to such fair? Have you ever been to such fair?

S: _____.

T: Could you please tell as many local specialties as possible of different places?

S: _____.

T: Do you know why foreign friends like our local specialties very much?

S: _____.



想与说

A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

江浙土特产展销会开幕了。勃朗特夫妇昨天兴致勃勃地 (be glad to) 去了展销会。当到那里的时候, 他们惊呆了。那么多的人来展销会, 展出了那么多的商品! 他们看到这么好的东西, 什么都想买, 但又不知道买啥好。结果买了许多吃的和穿的, 都拿不了了 (too many to carry)。最后他们打的回宾馆了。

扩展知识



记一记

Writing down for future use

1. local product / special local product / local specialty 土产 / 特产 / 土特产



2. embroidery 刺绣 Suzhou / Hangzhou / Hunan Embroidery 苏绣 / 杭绣 / 湘绣
 3. silk fabrics 丝绸织物, 丝绸织品
 4. folk arts and crafts / folk handicrafts 民间工艺品
 5. cate and snack with a local flavor (地方) 美食风味小吃
 6. a delicacy / gourmet / food street 美食一条街
 7. quickly-boiled duck in salty water 南京盐水鸭
 8. Changzhou combs 常州梳篦 baked sesame cake 常州麻糕
 9. rice dumpling wrapped in reed leaves 粽子 rice dumplings from Five Frangrant Fast 五芳斋粽子
 10. Fried Spare Ribs Wuxi Style 无锡排骨; sesame cake with date paste 苏州枣泥麻饼; Yangzhou pickles 扬州酱菜
 11. Tianmu Mist-like Tea 天目山云雾茶; Huangshan Mist-like Tea 黄山云雾茶
 12. Dongting Biluochun Tea 洞庭碧螺春; Jintan Tippy Tea 金坛毛峰; Qimen Brown Tea 祁门红茶; Anxi Tie Guanyin, a variety of oolong tea 安溪铁观音 (一种乌龙茶); Pu'er Tea (produced in southwestern Yunan) (产于云南西南部的) 普洱茶
 13. the chrysanthemum tea 杭白菊 (产于浙江桐乡)
 14. dried bamboo shoots 笋干 pickled dried vegetables 梅干菜
 15. Nu'er Hong 绍兴女儿红; Zhuangyuan Hong (Top red wine) 状元红 (也就是绍兴黄酒, 可译成 Shaoxing Wine ——这是加上去的)
 16. Ningbo sweet rice dumpling 宁波汤圆
 17. West Lake lotus root starch / powder 西湖藕粉
- (中国幅员辽阔, 历史悠久, 文化丰富。要了解各地的土特产, 可以查阅相关的资料, 也可上网了解。本书限于篇幅和教材之用途, 仅列举极小部分以供参考。)

Unit 12

A Conference Arranging 会议安排



(A Conference Hall)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Lin Hong's company is going to have a conference in the Hubing Hotel. Lin Hong (L) is talking with Mr. Chen (C), the assistant manager, about the meeting arrangements.

C: Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

L: Good morning. I'm Lin Hong. I telephoned you just now.

C: Oh, yes. Glad to meet you. Miss Lin. Would you please tell me what I can do for you?

L: Our company will have a conference in two weeks. We'd like to have the meeting here.



- C: Thank you for your trust. Please tell us the date and the number of the people.
- L: On Friday in two weeks. It's a conference about our new products. We need a multi-function hall, and it can hold about 100 people, and three other meeting rooms for 150 people in all.
- C: Yes, no problem. We have such a meeting hall. And we have a meeting room on each floor.
- L: The meeting will last two days. So we have to arrange the lunch and supper for the first day, and the breakfast, lunch for the second. I'd like to know the price for them each.
- C: Buffet or working meals? The price is different.
- L: The dinner of the first day is the banquet. And buffet is for breakfast. Others are working meals.
- C: Buffet is 38 yuan each. And a working meal is 300 yuan per table. As to the banquet, it is according to the dishes.
- L: I see. Now the breakfast and working meals are settled at the price. And as to the banquet, try not to be over 1200 yuan each table, OK?
- C: No problem.
- L: And we need 40-50 double rooms, for many of them are not native.
- C: I see. We will leave all the rooms for you on the second and third floor. Anything else, please?
- L: Nothing else. Thank you so much for help.
- C: My pleasure. I wish your meeting a great success. Then ... see you later?
- L: See you later. Good-bye.
- C: Good-bye.



A good learning



Lin Hong's company is an important one. And the company's products are sold all over the



country. On Friday in two weeks their company will have a conference in Hubing Hotel. It is a meeting about their new product. Over 150 people will attend the meeting that day. Lin went to Hubing Hotel and met Mr. Chen, the assistant manager this morning. They talked about how to arrange the meeting well. A multi-function hall is needed for the meeting, and they need three other meeting rooms for over 150 people. Lin also asked Chen to get ready the computers, microphones, teacups and other things for the meeting. The conference will last two days, so Lin asked Chen to arrange two lunches, a supper and a breakfast. And as usual the hotel's breakfast is buffet. They also talked about the price for the other meals. Because many of the conventioners are not native, 40-50 double rooms will be left for the meeting. Lin Hong feels very pleased with the hotel's good arrangements.

New words and expressions

1. conference ['kɒnfərəns] *n.* 会议
2. trust [trʌst] *n. & vt.* 信任
3. multi-function ['mʌlti 'fʌŋkʃən] hall *n.* 多功能厅
4. hold [həʊld] *vt.* 容纳
5. last [lɑːst] *v.* 持续
6. buffet ['bʌfɪt] *n.* 自助餐
7. banquet ['bæŋkwɪt] *n.* 宴会; 宴请
8. native ['neɪtɪv] *adj.* 本地人; 本地的
9. assistant [ə'sɪstənt] *adj. & n.* 助手; 辅助的
10. arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] *vt.* 安排
11. microphone ['maɪkrəfəʊn] *n.* 麦克风, 扩音器
12. conventioner [kən'venʃənə] *n.* 与会者; 出席会议的人
13. arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] *n.* 安排

Notes

1. the assistant manager 经理助理。
2. We need a multi-function hall, and it can hold about 100 people, and three other meeting rooms for 150 people in all. 我们需要一个可以容纳 100 人左右的多功能厅, 另外还要三个会议室, 以共 150 人使用。
3. The dinner of the first day is the banquet. And buffet is for breakfast. Others are working meals. 第一天晚上我们要举行宴请, 早餐用自助餐, 其他用工作餐。
4. Now the breakfast and working meals are settled at the price. And as to the banquet, try not to be over 1200 yuan each table ... 那么早餐和工作餐就这样定了。至于宴请, 尽量不要超过每桌 1200 元。
5. We will leave all the rooms for you on the second and third floor. 我们将把二楼和三楼的客房



都留给你们。Leave something + 地点 / for someone, 把某物掉在某处 / 把某物留给某人。

6. Lin also asked Chen to get ready the computers, microphones, tea cups and other things for the meeting. 林女士还请陈助理把会议要用的电脑、麦克风、茶杯等其他用品准备好。

Get something ready for ... 把……准备好, 此处宾语较多, 故把 ready 提到宾语前, 使得句子结构紧凑。



想与做

Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where does Lin Hong work?
2. Where are their products sold?
3. What will the company do in Hubing Hotel?
4. When will they have the conference?
5. Who did Lin Hong meet this morning?
6. What did they talk about?
7. What kind of meeting rooms will they need?
8. What else must be ready for the meeting?
9. How long will the conference last?
10. How does Lin Hong feel about the arrangements?



(The Layout of the Rostrum)



II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Lin Hong's 1 is an important one. And the company's products are 2 all over the country. On Friday 3 two weeks their company will have a conference in Hubing Hotel. It is a 4 about their new product. Over 5 people will attend the meeting that day. Lin went to Hubing Hotel and 6 the assistant manager this morning. They talked about 7 to arrange the meeting well. A multi-function 8 is needed for the meeting, and they 9 three other meeting rooms for over 150 people. Lin also asked Chen to get 10 the computers, microphones, teacups and other things 11 the meeting. The conference will last two days, so Lin asked Chen to 12 two lunches, a supper and a breakfast. And as 13 the hotel's breakfast is buffet. They also talked about the price for the other meals. Because many of the conventioners are not 14, 40-50 double rooms will be left for the meeting. Lin Hong feels very 15 with the hotel's good arrangements.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Lin Hong's company is an important one. And the company's products are sold all over the country. On Friday in two weeks their company will have a conference in Hubing Hotel. It is a meeting about their new product. Over 150 people will attend the meeting that day. Lin went to Hubing Hotel and met Mr. Chen, the assistant manager this morning. They talked about how to arrange the meeting well. A multi-function hall is needed for the meeting, and they need three other meeting rooms for over 150 people. Lin also asked Chen to get ready the computers, microphones, teacups and other things for the meeting. The conference will last two days, so Lin asked Chen to arrange two lunches, a supper and a breakfast. And as usual the hotel's breakfast is buffet. They also talked about the price for the other meals. Because many of the conventioners are not native, 40-50 double rooms will be left for the meeting. Lin Hong feels very pleased with the hotel's good arrangements.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Where will Lin Hong's company have a conference?
2. What is the conference about?
3. How many people will attend the meeting that day?
4. What meeting rooms did Lin Hong's company need for the meeting?
5. How long will the conference last?
6. How did Lin Hong ask the hotel to arrange meals?
7. Did they talked about the price for the meals?
8. Why will the hotel arrange many double rooms for the meeting?
9. Do you know how they will arrange breakfast for the meeting?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: What will Lin Hong's company do in two weeks' time?

S: _____.

T: Who did Lin Hong meet that morning?

S: _____.

T: Lin Hong asked the hotel to prepare some rooms for the meeting, didn't she?

S: _____.

T: As usual, breakfast in big hotels is buffet, isn't it? Have you ever had such breakfast?

S: _____.

T: What do you think of the hotel's arrangements for that conference?

S: _____.



想与说

*A short talk after thinking***Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.**

申伟的公司下月初 (early next month) 要在海洋大饭店 (Haiyang Hotel) 举行一个重要会议。申伟今天下午就去了饭店商讨会议的安排, 他们讨论了很多事情, 例如会议室、麦克风、茶杯等。他们还商谈了用餐和住宿 (arrangements of accommodation) 的安排。饭店将在那天留下 65 个双标客房 (double room)。申伟对于饭店的安排表示满意。

扩展知识



记一记

Writing down for future use

1. a seat / place card (with one's name on) 席卡
2. convener 会议召集人; moderator 会议主持人; meeting / conference minutes 会议纪要
3. conference / meeting theme 会议主题; conference or meeting agendas 会议议程
4. office / business meetings 办公会议; seminar 研讨会; academic meeting / conference 学术会议; congress / representative assembly or conference 代表大会; enlarged meeting / session / conference 扩大会议; party committee meeting 党委会议; general membership meeting of the branch 支部大会
5. rostrum 主席台; VIP seats / guest seats 贵宾席
6. presidium 主席团; presiding / executive chairman 执行主席
7. be seated in / take one's seat or place 就座; Seated in the rostrum are ... 在主席台就座的有……
8. Present at the meeting are ... 出席会议的有……
9. make a welcome speech 致欢迎辞; make a work report / a report on work 做工作报告
10. opening / closing ceremony 开幕式 / 闭幕式
11. audio data line 音频数据线
12. audio / sound equipment or device; stereo system / equipment 音响设备
13. projector 投影机; slide projector 幻灯放映机; episcopes / visual laser 实物投影仪
14. video cassette recorder (VCR) (盒式) 录像机; digital video recorder (DVR) (数码) 录像机
15. media player 多媒体播放器; (television) camera 摄像机
16. (make / draft) monthly / annual or yearly report (编制 / 制定) 月报或年报
17. yearly / annual summary report 年度总结报告



18. file / filing cabinet 文件柜; portfolio 档案袋; document pouch 文件袋
19. file / document consolidation 文件整理; file / document classification 文件分类; document distribution 文件分发
20. document reviewing 文件审阅; file / documents archiving 文件归档
21. daily reception work / service 日常接待工作; receive / greet and send off 迎来送往
22. telephone message 电话记录; memorandum 备忘录
23. to go on at higher levels and make known to lower levels and vice versa 上情下达、下情上传
24. to take and keep the meeting minutes 做好会议记录和保存好会议记录
25. issue a letter of recommendation or introduction 开具介绍信
26. ability of correspondence replying 回复信函的能力
27. ability of writing out / drawing up general documents 通用文书的起草、拟写能力
28. confidential concept / discipline 保密观念、保密纪律
29. harmonize / coordinate various relations 协调关系
30. inform the superior / above timely in special case for instructions 特殊情况及时请示汇报

Unit 13

Seeing a Doctor 医院看病



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Susan (S), an young American teacher in a school of Hangzhou. She doesn't feel well today and she is talking with the Doctor (D) Wang now.

S: Good morning, Doctor Wang (Sit down).

D: Good morning, Susan. What's brought you here? You look unwell.

S: Yes, I'm feeling so hot, and have a sore throat.

D: Let me take your temperature, and have a good look. Open your mouth and say "Ah."

S: Is there anything serious?

D: You have a high fever and, are you feeling a pain in you throat?

S: Yes, very badly. I attended a party last night. We sang lots of songs. It was very warm inside.

D: Oh, I see. Don't worry. Not so serious. You've got a bad cold. I'll give you some medicine.

S: Do I need to have a drip?



D: I think so. Have a drip today and tomorrow. It will be helpful for you to be well soon.

S: Do I need take any medicine?

D: Yes, the medicine is good for relieving inflammation and pain. Two pills each and three times a day after meals with boiled water.

S: Anything else I should do?

D: Have some more sleep and more water. And eat lightly. Don't worry. You'll be well soon.

S: Thank you, Doctor Wang. Good bye.

D: Good-bye, Susan!



A good learning

Xiao Tong, a middle school student, likes football very much. Last Friday, he went home very late after playing football outside. That night he felt a great pain in his stomach, and soon began to throw up. His parents were very worried. At once they took him to see Doctor Zhou, a friend of theirs. Doctor Zhou had a careful check, and asked Tong some questions. Zhou soon understood how and why that was. That afternoon after school, Tong played football with his classmates for a long time. When they felt warm, hungry and thirsty, they bought some bread to eat with some running water. Then they went on playing until it was late. Doctor Zhou prescribed some medicine of stopping vomiting. Doctor Zhou told Tong to take two pills at once, and then go on taking twice before meals the next day. Doctor Zhou also told Tong never to drink running water any more. Zhou said drinking unboiled water would cause throwing up, loose bowels and even something more serious. Food safety is very important at any time.



(Seeing a Doctor)

New words and expressions

1. unwell [ˌʌn'wel] *adj.* 不适的; 身体不好
2. sore [sɔə] *adj.* 疼痛的
3. throat [θrəʊt] *n.* 咽喉; 喉咙
4. have a drip [drip] 静脉滴注; 挂水 (打点滴 / 吊针)
5. relieve [ri'li:v] *vt.* 减缓, 减轻
6. inflammation [ˌɪnflə'meɪʃən] *n.* 红肿的, 发炎的



7. boiled [bɔɪld] *adj.* 煮过的; 烧开过的
8. lightly ['laɪtli] *adv.* 清淡地; 轻轻地
9. pain [peɪn] *n.* 疼痛
10. throw up 呕吐
11. thirsty ['θɜːsti] *adj.* 口渴的
12. running water 自来水
13. prescribe [pre'skraɪb] *v.* 开处方
14. loose [luːs] *adj.* 松的; 不紧的
15. bowel ['bəʊəl] *n.* 肠子
16. vomit ['veʊmɪt] *vt.* 呕吐

Notes

1. I'm feeling so hot, and have a sore throat. 我感觉浑身发烫, 咽喉肿痛。
2. Have a drip today and tomorrow. 要挂两天水, 今天和明天。
3. ... the medicine is good for relieving inflammation and pain. Two pills each and three times a day after meals with boiled water. 这药对消炎和止痛很有效。一天三次, 每次两片, 饭后用温开水服用。Relieve 这里是“缓解”的意思。
4. And eat lightly. 注意饮食清淡一些。
5. That night he felt a great pain in his stomach, and soon began to throw up. 那天晚上他感到肚子疼得厉害, 接着很快开始呕吐。
6. ... some medicine of stopping vomiting. 一些止呕吐的药。
7. ... and then go on taking twice before meals the next day. 然后第二天接着服两次, 饭前服用。
8. Zhou said drinking unboiled water would cause throwing up, loose bowels and even something more serious. Cleaning eating is very important at any time. 周医生说喝生水容易引起呕吐和腹泻 / 拉肚子。所以注意饮食卫生在什么时候都很重要。



(Have Some Inspections)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is Xiao Tong?
2. What does he like very much?
3. Why did he arrive home very late?
4. What happened to him that night?
5. What did his parents do then?
6. What did Doctor Zhou do at first?
7. What did Xiao Tong do that afternoon after school?
8. What did Doctor Zhou give Xiao Tong?
9. What he also told Xiao Tong never to do?
10. Do you agree that food safety is very important at any time?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Xiao Tong, a middle school student, likes 1 very much. Last Friday, he went home very late after 2 football outside. That night he felt a great 3 in his stomach, and soon 4 to throw up. His parents were very worried. At once they 5 him to see Doctor Zhou, a friend of theirs. Doctor Zhou had a careful 6, and asked Tong some questions. Zhou soon understood how and 7 that was. That afternoon after school, Tong played football with his classmates for a 8 time. When they felt warm, hungry and 9, they bought some bread to eat with some 10 water. Then they went on playing 11 it was late. Doctor Zhou prescribed some 12 of stopping vomiting. Doctor Zhou told Tong to take two pills at once, and then 13 on taking twice before meals the next day. Doctor Zhou also told Tong 14 to drink running water any more. Zhou said drinking unboiled water would cause throwing up, loose bowels and even something more serious. Food safety is very 15 at any time.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Xiao Tong, a middle school student, likes football very much. Last Friday, he went home very late after playing football outside. That night he felt a great pain in his stomach, and soon began to throw up. His parents were very worried. At once they took him to see Doctor Zhou, a friend of theirs. Doctor Zhou had a careful check, and asked Tong some questions. Zhou soon understood



(Taking Some Medicine)

how and why that was. That afternoon after school, Tong played football with his classmates for a long time. When they felt warm, hungry and thirsty, they bought some bread to eat with some running water. Then they went on playing until it was late. Doctor Zhou prescribed some medicine of stopping vomiting. Doctor Zhou told Tong to take two pills at once, and then go on taking twice before meals the next day. Doctor Zhou also told Tong never to drink running water any more. Zhou said drinking unboiled water would cause throwing up, loose bowels and even something more serious. Food safety is very important at any time.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Why did Xiao Tong return home so late that day?
2. How did he feel that night?
3. How will parents be if their child is ill?
4. Did Xiao Tong's parents take him to see a doctor?
5. Do you know why the doctor asked Tong some questions?



6. What did Doctor Zhou do then?
7. What did Xiao Tong eat and drink while their playing?
8. Did Doctor Zhou give Xiao Tong a lot of medicine?
9. Is it safe to drink unboiled water?
10. What do you think of food safety?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you think whether most boy students like playing football?

S: _____.

T: How will parents feel if there children haven't arrived ome when it is late?

S: _____.

T: Have you ever been an experience that you came home so late one day?

S: _____.

T: Why did Xiao Tong and his friends ate bread with running water?

S: _____.

T: Would you like to drink uncooked or unboiled water when you are thirsty?

S: _____.

T: What have you learnt from the short story?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

小明非常喜欢打篮球，每天放学后他都要打球，回家时候已经很晚了。上周五小明和他同学打球，一直到七点半才回家。晚上小明感觉肚子很疼，后来又开始呕吐。他爸爸妈妈立刻送他去医院。医生仔细检查，发现并不严重。医生问他吃了什么，小明说他们吃了包子，喝了点自来水。医生给小明一些药，并且关照他万万不要再喝生水（uncooked water），食品卫生任何时候都很重要。



扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. food hygiene 饮食卫生; eye health caring 注意用眼卫生; food safety 食品安全
2. register / make a hospital registration (医院) 挂号; emergency treatment 急诊
3. go for an expert / specialist care 看专家门诊
4. stethoscope 听诊器; listen to one's heart beat / rhythm 听心跳 / 心律
5. watch one's tongue coat 看舌苔; blood test / urine test / stool test 验血 / 验尿液 / 验大便
6. Rt (blood) test = Routine blood test 验血常规 urinary routine exam / routine urinalysis 验尿常规
7. IV (intravenous) drip 静脉滴注; IV (intravenous) injection 静脉注射
8. C.T. (cutis testis 此为拉丁语) / ST (skin test) 皮试; dosage 药量; 剂量
9. i.h. (hypodermic injection) 皮下注射; i.m. (intramuscular injection) 肌肉注射
10. b.i.d (此为拉丁语, 相当于英语的 twice a day) 一天两次; t.i.d (此为拉丁语, 相当于英语的 three times a day) 一天三次。
11. Oral use, 5 tablets each after / before meal, 3 times a day. 口服一日三次, 每次五片, 饭前 / 后服用。(另外: on an empty / full stomach 饭前 / 饭后)
12. (口服药水) Shake the bottle before use 服用前摇匀
13. us. ext (For external use) 外用药
14. Heatstroke prevention 防暑降温
15. Wash hands before meals to prevent disease entering by mouth. 饭前洗手, 防止病从口入。
16. Wash hand before eating and after toilet. 饭前便后要洗手。
17. to develop morally, intellectually and physically 德智体全面发展
18. the healthy and psychological growth / physical and mental growth 身心健康成长
19. Keep hermetic in a dry and cool place away from sunlight, and better if in refrigeration (not frozen). 密封、阴凉避光处保存, 冷藏后 (勿冷冻) 使用效果更佳。Be put out of children's reach 放到孩子接触不到的地方
20. 一些常用抗生素药名: cephalixin / cefalexin 头孢氨苄; cefradine 头孢拉定; ceftriaxone 头孢曲松; ceftazidime 头孢他啶; penicillin 青霉素 (要做皮试); roxithromycin 罗红霉素; berberine chloride tablets 盐酸黄连素片

Unit 14

Brave Mingming 勇敢的明明



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Mingming (M) has her left leg scraped, and the nurse is applying some medicine on the cuts (给创口敷药) and winding each.

M = Mingming, N = Nurse

N: Oh, my dear. You have your left leg scraped.

M: Is anything serious? I feel a little pain here.

N: Not so serious, my dear. Don't worry. Now let me help you.

M: Thank you very much.

N: Don't mention it. How brave you are! You are a good girl.

M: It's kind of you to say so. ... Can I remove the cotton?

N: Yes, you can. It is two minutes since the cuts got cleaned.

M: The bleeding is stopped.

N: Yes, (While applying some medicine on them and winding each) you can't let your cuts touch water. And come here to change dressings every afternoon the next three days.

M: Ok, I know. Thanks a lot.

N: You are welcome.



A good learning

Mingming is a young girl who likes to help others. One day when walking in the street, she



saw a bike riding fast and it was almost hitting an old granny. She rushed over and pulled her aside.



(Cover the Cut with a Clean Bandage)

At that moment the old granny was safe but she was hit down by that bike. She found she had her left leg scraped and two small cuts were bleeding. She went to the hospital at once. After careful examination, the doctor told her that she didn't hurt herself seriously and asked a nurse to help Mingming. The nurse first cleaned each bruise with some alcohol cotton and pressed a piece of clean cloth firmly on each cut to stop bleeding. One minute or more later, the nurse removed

the cloth and applied some medicine on the bruises, and then wound bandages on the two cuts to avoid being infected. The nurse told Mingming not to let her left leg touch water, and came to change dressings every afternoon the next three days.

New words and expressions

1. ride [raid] *vi.* (rode, ridden) 骑车, 驾车
2. rush [rʌʃ] *vi.* 冲, 猛冲
3. pull ...aside 把……拉到一边
4. scrape [skreɪp] *vt.* 刮, 擦
5. cut [kʌt] *n.* 伤口, 创口
6. bleed [bli:d] *vi.* (bled [bled], bled) 流血
7. bruise [bru:z] *n. & vt.* 擦伤, 瘀伤
8. alcohol ['ælkəhɒl] cotton 酒精棉花 / 棉球
9. press [pres] *vi.; vt.* 压住, 摁住
10. firmly ['fɜ:mli] *adv.* 坚决地, 用力地
11. remove [ri'mu:v] *vt.* 拿掉, 除去, 搬开
12. apply [ə'plai] *vt.* 涂药, 敷药
13. wind [waɪnd] *vt.* (wound [waʊnd], wound) 弯曲, 缠绕
14. bandage ['bændɪdʒ] *n.* 绷带
15. avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *vt.* 避免
16. infect [ɪn'fekt] *vt.* 感染
17. change dressings 换药

Notes

1. One day when walking in the street, she saw a bike riding fast and it was almost hitting an old



- granny. 有一天她走在街上，看到一辆自行车骑得很快，几乎就要撞到一位老奶奶。
2. She rushed over and pulled her aside. 她一个箭步冲上前去，把老奶奶拉到一边。
 3. At that moment the old granny was safe but she was hit down by that bike. 那时老奶奶安全了，可是明明被自行车撞倒了。
 4. She found she had her left leg scraped and two small cuts were bleeding. 她发现她的左腿擦伤了，有两处小伤口在流血。
 5. The nurse first cleaned each bruise with some alcohol cotton and pressed a piece of clean cloth firmly on each cut to stop bleeding. 护士先用酒精棉花清洗每个擦伤处，然后用清洁的纱布用力按住创口以便止血。
 6. One or two minutes later, the nurse removed the cloth and applied some medicine on the bruises, and then wound bandages on the two cuts to avoid being infected. 一、两分钟以后，护士把纱布拿掉，在创口上敷上一些药，接着用绷带把创口包扎起来以避免感染。
 7. The nurse told Mingming not to let her right arm touch water, and came to change dressings every afternoon the next three days. 护士嘱咐明明别让她的右臂碰到水，以后三天每天下午来换药。



(Medicinal Alcohol and Cotton)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of girl is Mingming?
2. What did she see one day in the street?



3. What did she do when seeing this?
4. What happened at that moment?
5. Did she get hurt?
6. Where did she go then?
7. Was she hurt seriously?
8. What did the doctor do in the hospital?
9. What did the nurse apply on her bruise?
10. What did the nurse tell Mingming about her left leg?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Mingming is a young girl who 1 to help others. One day when walking in the 2, she saw a bike riding 3 and it was almost hitting an old granny. She 4 over and pulled her aside. At that 5 the old granny was safe but she was hit 6 by that bike. She found she had her left 7 scraped and two small 8 were bleeding. She went to the 9 at once. After careful examination, the doctor 10 her that she didn't hurt herself seriously and asked a 11 to help Mingming. The nurse first cleaned each bruise 12 some alcohol cotton and pressed a piece of 13 cloth firmly on each cut to stop bleeding. One minute or more later, the nurse removed the cloth and applied some 14 on the bruises, and then wound bandages on the two cuts to avoid being infected. The nurse told Mingming not to let her left leg touch 15, and came to change dressings every afternoon the next three days.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Mingming is a young girl who likes to help others. One day when walking in the street, she saw a bike riding fast and it was almost hitting an old granny. She rushed over and pulled her aside. At that moment the old granny was safe but she was hit down by that bike. She found she had her left leg scraped and two small cuts were bleeding. She went to the hospital at once. After careful examination, the doctor told her that she didn't hurt herself seriously and asked a nurse to help



Mingming. The nurse first cleaned each bruise with some alcohol cotton and pressed a piece of clean cloth firmly on each cut to stop bleeding. One minute or more later, the nurse removed the cloth and applied some medicine on the bruises, and then wound bandages on the two cuts to avoid being infected. The nurse told Mingming not to let her left leg touch water, and came to change dressings every afternoon the next three days.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What kind of girl is Mingming after reading the passage?
2. How can we know she is a brave girl?
3. Did the bike hit anyone down then?
4. What happened to Mingming's right arm?
5. Did the doctor examine her in the hospital?
6. How did the nurse stop the bleeding?
7. What did the nurse do then after that?
8. Why did the nurse tell Mingming not to let her right arm touch water?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you find that there are many persons who often ride or drive very fast in the street?

S: _____.

T: Would you please tell how Mingming saved that granny?

S: _____.

T: Mingming is very brave and I don't know whether you would do like.

S: _____.

T: If you do like that, you will be very good. Which part of Mingming was hurt?

S: _____.

T: Was her leg hurt seriously?



S: _____.

T: Perhaps the nurse must use some medicine on her arm and tell her something.

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

有一天放学后，玲玲和珠珠一起回家。在一条马路的拐弯处，她们看到有个老大爷坐在一旁。他的左腿在流血。玲玲和珠珠急忙走上前去，搀扶（help）他起来。她们叫了一辆出租车，去了医院。医生认真检查后说伤不严重，然后给老人的腿上的伤口上了药。老人和他的家人非常感激玲玲和珠珠。



(Medical Appliance)

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. wound debridement 伤口清创
2. a bone broken / fracture 骨折; fracture fixation 骨折固定
3. inflammation / inflammatory 发炎 / 发炎的、炎症的; antiphlogistic / diminish inflammation 消炎
4. protect ... from infections / prevent infections 防止感染



5. sterilize (vt.) / sterilization (n.) 消毒
6. side effect 副作用; wash and dry the affected area 洗净、擦干患处。
7. feel dizzy / get or have vertigo 眩晕
8. lose consciousness 失去知觉
9. relieve / stop the pain 缓解疼痛 / 止疼; pain killer 止痛药
10. antidiarrheic 止泻药; antemetic / antemetic 止吐药 / 剂; antifebrile 退热药 (注: 该条目均是三类药的作用的统称, 具体作用均有各自的药名。)
11. external application 外敷; hot compress / cold compress 热敷 / 冷敷
12. stop bleeding / stanch 止血
13. a minor operation 小手术
14. surgical excision / resection 手术切除
15. avoid certain food 忌口; avoid (eating) spicy food / fish, crab and shrimp 忌辛辣 / 忌鱼虾蟹
avoid (eating) fish and meat 忌荤腥
16. Keep hermetic in a dry and cool place away from sunlight, and better if in refrigeration (not frozen) 密封、阴凉避光处保存, 冷藏后 (勿冷冻) 使用效果更佳

Unit 15

At the Barber's 发屋理发



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Doctor Wang (W) is going to attend an important meeting, which many foreign doctors and experts will come to, So his wife took him to the barber's to make himself look nice.

W = Doctor Wang's wife 王医生的妻子; **B = barber** 理发师

B: Good morning, madam. Good morning, Doctor Wang. Can I help you?

W: Yes, Doctor Wang needs to have his hair cut.

B: OK, sit down, please! And how would you like your haircut, sir?

W: A usual haircut is enough. But try to make him look nice and smart. And shave for him, please.

B: No problem. I see.

W: He will go to attend an important meeting. He is going to speak at the meeting. Many foreign doctors and experts will attend, too.

B: Oh, it's great. I will try to make him look young and smart.

W: What about spraying some mousse?

B: Yes, it's a good idea! After everything is done?

W: Of course!

B: (To Doctor Wang) Let's wash hair and then I will dry it.

W: Remember to shave for him, please!

B: Of course. (After some time) At last, let me spray some mousse on it.

W: (To her husband) Look at yourself in the mirror, please.

B: How do you look now?

Dr. W: I seemed to be a new person, young and smart!



B and W: (Laughing)



A good learning



(At the Barber's)

Mr. Wang is a good and famous doctor of the No.2 People's Hospital. Doctor Wang is going to attend an important meeting. He will also speak at the meeting. And many foreign doctors and experts will attend the meeting, too. Although Doctor Wang has rich experience and is careful of his work, he is very careless about his life. Nearby his home is a barber's. In order to make him look smart and nice, his wife took him to the barber's that morning. She asked the barber to have his hair cut and shave for him. The barber cut his hair very carefully, washed it and dried it. After that he shaved for him. He also sprayed some mousse on Doctor Wang's hair. When Doctor Wang had a good look at himself in the mirror, he was so surprised that he cried, "I seemed to be a new person, who looks young and smart." Her wife, the barber and Wang himself all laughed.

New words and expressions

1. barber ['bɑːbə] *n.* 理发师
2. expert ['ekspə:t] *n.* 专家
3. experience [iks'piəriəns] *n.* 经验
4. shave [ʃeiv] *vt. & vi.* 刮胡子, 修面
5. dry [drai] *vt.* (用吹风机) 吹干
6. spray [sprei] *vt.* 喷洒
7. mousse [mu:s] *n.* 摩丝; 奶油冻
8. mirror ['mirə] *n.* 镜子



9. seem [si:m] *vt.* 似乎; 好像
 10. smart [sma:t] *adj.* 英俊的, 帅的, 神气的; 漂亮的

Notes

1. And how would you like your haircut, sir? 先生, 您想要剃成怎样的发式?
2. What about spraying some mousse? 来点摩丝怎么样?
3. I will try to make him look young and smart. 我会尽力让他看起来既年轻又神气的。
4. Although Doctor Wang has rich experience and is careful of his work, he is very careless about his life. 虽然王医生有着丰富的经验, 对工作一丝不苟, 但是对自己的生活很随意。
5. I seemed to be a new person, who looks young and smart. 我好像换了个人似的, 看上去又年轻又潇洒!



(A Symbol of a Barber's)



想与做

Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where is Mr. Wang working now?
2. What is he going to do?
3. Did he must do something at the meeting?
4. Who else will attend the meeting?
5. How is Doctor Wang about his work and his life?
6. Where did his wife take him that morning?
7. Why did his wife take him there?
8. What did the barber do for him?
9. Why did Doc. Wang was so surprised at last?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Mr. Wang is a good and famous 1 of the No.2 People's Hospital. Doctor Wang is going to attend an important 2. He will also speak at the meeting. And many 3 doctors and experts will attend the meeting, too. Although Doctor Wang has 4 experience and is careful of his work, he is very 5 about his life. Nearby his home is a barber's. In order to make him 6 smart and nice,

his wife took him to the 7 that morning. She asked the barber to 8 his hair cut and 9 for him. The barber cut his hair very 10, washed it and dried it. After that he shaved for him. He also 11 some mousse 12 Doctor Wang's hair. When Doctor Wang had a good look at 13 in the mirror, he was so surprised that he cried, "I seemed to be a 14 person, who looks young and smart." Her wife, the barber and Wang himself 15 laughed.



A good testing

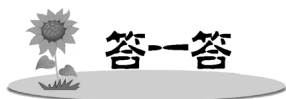
Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Mr. Wang is a good and famous doctor of the No.2 People's Hospital. Doctor Wang is going to attend an important meeting. He will also speak at the meeting. And many foreign doctors and experts will attend the meeting, too. Although Doctor Wang has rich experience and is careful of his work, he is very careless about his life. Nearby his home is a barber's. In order to make him look smart and nice, his wife took him to the barber's that morning. She asked the barber to have his hair cut and shave for him. The barber cut his hair very carefully, washed it and dried it. After that he shaved for him. He also sprayed some mousse on Doctor Wang's hair. When Doctor Wang had a good look at himself in the mirror, he was so surprised that he cried, "I seemed to be a new person, who looks young and smart." Her wife, the barber and Wang himself all laughed.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who is Mr. Wang?
2. What meeting is he going to attend?



3. He will make a speech at the meeting, won't he?
4. What other kind of people will attend the meeting?
5. How about his work?
6. Is he very careful of his life?
7. What did his wife do that morning?
8. Why did his wife do so then?
9. What did Wang say after he had a good look at himself in the mirror?



(A Cool Hairstyle)



和老师对话

Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Please tell us what kind of person Dr. Wang is?

S: _____.

T: Did his wife take him somewhere that morning? What place did they go?

S: _____.

T: How did his wife want to make Doc. Wang look at that meeting?

S: _____.

T: Why did Doc. Wang was surprised when he look at himself in the mirror?

S: _____.

T: What do you think of Doctor Wang's wife?

S: _____.



想与说

A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

李先生是浙江一所大学的著名教授，可是他对生活很随意。下周一他要会见一些外宾。这个星期天，他妻子带他去了一家理发店理了发，还上商店给他买了一套西装（a new suit）。看着镜子里的自己，李教授说，“不错，这样看起来很帅。”他妻子也笑了。

扩展知识



记一记

Writing down for future use

1. hair salon / hairdressing salon 发屋 / 发廊
2. beauty salon 美容院 / 美容美发厅
3. hairdressing / hair care / beauty hair 美发
4. barber 理发师; hairdresser 美发师; hair stylist 美发师, 造型师; beautician 美容师
5. set or dress one's hair 做头发
6. marcel 烫发, 把头发烫成波浪形
7. hair spray 啫喱水 / 定型水; hair vaseline 发蜡
8. hair drier 吹风机; hair clipper 理发推子; Gillette / Flying Eagle 吉利 / 飞鹰 (剃须刀品牌)
9. skin beauty / skincare 美容护肤; beauty care 美容护理; beauty and make-up 美容化妆
10. shampoo 洗发素 / 洗发水 / 洗发精; paste / cream shampoo 洗发膏
11. hair care articles 护发用品; hair conditioner 护发素
12. 部分洗发用品名称: Pantene 潘婷; Head & Shoulders 海飞丝; Rejoyce 飘柔; Slek 舒蕾; Lux 力士; Bea & Flower 蜂花; Hazeline 夏士莲 (黑芝麻洗发水)
13. herbal essence hair care 草本护发精华
14. to have one's hair trimmed 修边, 剪剪齐
15. to trim one's beard / moustache 刮胡子 / 剃须
16. to cut one's hair short 把头发剪短; to have / want a crew cut 要理个小平头
17. wear one's hair in a fringe 额前梳着刘海
18. a cold wave 冷烫; to braid / plait one's hair 编辫子; braided Yanggakdo / a pig tail 羊角辫

Unit 16

Return from Beauty Salon 美发的后果



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Rose (R) was worried about her hair keeping losing, but she still wants her hair cool. She wants the doctor (D) will be able to help her.

D = Doctor, R = Rose

D: What's the matter with you, my dear?

R: I have found my hair losing a lot every day. I'm very worried.

D: Don't worry, girl! Tell me what you have done to your beautiful hair.

R: I think my hairstyle is not good. I have my hair dyed into red.

D: Red? But your hair is blonde, and it looks so nice!

R: But it is not cool now. The new style is wavy, and it is the most fashionable one.

D: Yes, I see what has happened to your hair.

R: Really? You can save my hair?

D: Yes, I can help you. Listen! Too much hairdressing and those chemicals have done much harm to your hair. Stop any hair dyeing or hairdressing from now on!

R: But I hear that another style will be cooler!

D: Please don't believe in those cool styles! Let "cool" go far away!

R: But ...I will look like a country bumpkin (乡巴佬)?!



A good learning

Little Rose likes to be different from others, and she especially likes different new hairstyles

to make herself look fashionable. She often goes to the beauty salon to do hairdressing. When hair coloring is fashionable, she will have her hair dyed into blonde or red. When hearing the style of straight hair is popular, she would at once ask the barber to have her hair straightened. When she feels the wavy hair or an Afro is a cool style, you may soon see her wavy shoulder-length hair or her Afro. However, she is now so worried about her hair because her hair loss. She asks her doctor why and how, and she is told that hair dyeing and dressing very often has done much harm to her hair. The chemicals or some shampoos for hair dyeing and dressing are no good to her hair. But Rose likes fashionable very much. Is it very hard for her to choose: to keep fashionable or to avoid thinning hair?

The doctors' advice is that we should protect our hair. In order to keep us healthy, we had better not have our hair dyed.



(Cool or Fashionable Hair Style?)

New words and expressions

1. especially [is'peʃəli] *adv.* 格外, 尤其
2. fashionable ['fæʃənəbl] *adj.* 时髦的, 流行的
3. salon ['sælɔ:n] *n.* 美发厅, 沙龙
Beauty salon 美容美发厅
4. hairdressing ['heə,dresɪŋ] *n.* 理发, 美发
5. hair coloring 染发
6. dye [dai] *vt.* 染色
7. blonde [blɒnd] *adj.* 金色的
8. straight [streɪt] *adj.* 直的, 笔直的
9. straighten [streɪtn] *vt.* 把……拉直, 使的……直
10. wavy [weɪvi] *adj.* 波浪型的
11. Afro ['æfrəu] *adj.* 非洲的, 非洲爆炸式发型
12. wavy shoulder-length hair 波浪式披肩发



13. chemical [kemikəl] *adj. n.* 化学的; 化学美发药物
14. shampoo [ʃæm'pu:] *n. vt.* 洗发剂; 用洗发水洗头
15. avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *vt.* 避免
16. thinning hair 脱发

Notes

1. But ...I will look like a country bumpkin (乡巴佬)?! 但是……我看起来就像个乡巴佬?!
2. ... and she especially likes different new hair styles and makes herself look fashionable. 她尤其喜欢不同的新发型, 使她看起来非常时尚。
3. When hair coloring is fashionable, she will have her hair dyed into blonde or red. 当染发很时髦的时候, 她就去把自己的头发染成金黄色或者红色。
4. When hearing the style of straight hair is popular, she would at once ask the barber to have her hair straightened. 当直发变得流行时, 她就要求理发师帮她把头发拉直。
5. When she feels the wavy hair or an Afro is a cool style, you may soon see her wavy shoulder-length hair or her Afro. 当她感到波浪式样的发型或非洲爆炸式发型很酷的时候, 你很快就会看到她的长波浪披肩发或非洲爆炸式的发型。
6. ...and she is told that hair dyeing and dressing very often has done much hurt to her hair. 她被告知频繁的染发和美发对她的头发造成了很大的伤害。
7. Is it very hard for her to choose: to keep fashionable or to avoid thinning hair? 要继续时尚还是避免脱发, 对她来说是否很难选择啊?



想与做

Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What does Rose like?
2. Why does she like so?
3. What does she often go to the beauty salon for?
4. What color does she have her hair dyed?
5. How many hairstyles has she had?
6. Does she worry about her hair?
7. Why does she have hair problem?
8. Why do we say it is hard for Rose to make a choice about her hair?



(Before and After Hairdyeing)

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Little Rose likes to be 1 from others and she especially likes different new 2 styles and makes herself look fashionable. She often 3 to the beauty salon to do hairdressing. When hair coloring is 4, she will have her hair dyed 5 blonde or red. When hearing the 6 of straight hair is popular, she would at once 7 the barber to have her hair straightened. When she 8 the wavy hair or an Afro is a 9 style, you may soon see her 10 shoulder-length hair or her Afro. However, she is now so worried 11 her hair because her hair loss. She asks her doctor 12 and how, and she is told that hair dyeing and 13 very often has done much harm to her hair. The chemicals or 14 shampoos for hair dyeing and dressing are no good to her hair. But Rose likes fashionable very much. Is it very 15 for her to choose: to keep fashionable or to avoid thinning hair?



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Little Rose likes to be different from others, and she especially likes different new hairstyles to make herself look fashionable. She often goes to the beauty salon to do hairdressing. When hair color-



ing is fashionable, she will have her hair dyed into blonde or red. When hearing the style of straight hair is popular, she would at once ask the barber to have her hair straightened. When she feels the wavy hair or an Afro is a cool style, you may soon see her wavy shoulder-length hair or her Afro. However, she is now so worried about her hair because her hair loss. She asks her doctor why and how, and she is told that hair dyeing and dressing very often has done much harm to her hair. The chemicals or some shampoos for hair dyeing and dressing are no good to her hair. But Rose likes fashionable very much. Is it very hard for her to choose: to keep fashionable or to avoid thinning hair?

The doctor's advice is that we should protect our hair. In order to keep us healthy, we had better not have our hair dyed.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What do you think of the girl's hair dyeing?
2. Would you like to do some hair-dressmaking or have your hair dyed?
3. What colour would you want your hair dyed into if you like hair dyeing?
4. Why do you like that colour if you like hair dyeing or hair dressing?
5. What has made her hair lost very often?
6. Why don't you like hair dyeing or hair dressing?
7. Would you be worried about your hair if you had your dyed?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Have you seen now many women like to have their hair dyed?

S: _____.

T: What colour of their hair have you ever seen?

S: _____.

T: Do you know whether students are allowed to have their hair dyed?

S: _____.



T: Do you agree that students are not allowed to have their hair dyed?

S: _____.

T: Would you like to have your hair dyed when you graduate from school or college?

S: _____.

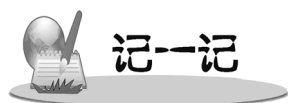


A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

现在许多年轻人喜欢表现酷或者时尚，这并不奇怪。如果为了让别人觉得自己发型与众不同，就动不动上美发厅染发或美发，那么那里的洗发剂等化学药物，就会对头发造成许多的伤害。因此我建议，保护自己的头发，为了自己的健康，最好别染发。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. A wash black / One wash and black 一洗黑 (一种洗发露)
2. nutrition hair oil 焗油
3. anti-schuppen and anti itch 去屑止痒
4. rinse 染发水; skin allergy 皮肤过敏
5. wig / hairpiece 假发
6. hair transplants 种发 / 头发种植
7. lose one's hair / hair thinning 脱发 / epilation 头发脱落
8. dandruff 头皮屑; scalp get itchy 头皮发痒
9. hair's luster losing 头发失去光泽
10. bifurcate and withered hair 头发分叉、枯黄; greasy and knotted hair 头发油腻、打结。
11. curly hair 卷发; ringlet 小卷发; wavy hair 波浪形卷发
12. odd / strange hairstyle 怪异的发型
13. Frequent dyeing hair would damage your hair, and even lead to cancer easily. 经常染发会伤害头发，甚至会引发癌症。
14. shampoo 洗发液; hair nourishing / hair caring 养发护发
15. hair tonic / hair conditioner 护发素
16. natural olive cream, silk-fibroin, active amino acids and other necessary nutrition for hairs 天然橄榄精华、维丝蛋白、活性氨基酸等多种头发所需营养

Unit 17

It's on the Table 就在桌上



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Mr. Woodhead (W) is not sure whether his bag on the table of his room. So he asked the bellboy (B) to run upstairs to see if his bag was there.

W = Woodhead, a tourist: 伍德赫德; **B = The bellboy of the hotel** 服务员

B: Good morning, sir! What can I do for you?

W: Yes. I'm sorry I have to trouble you.

B: Ok! It doesn't matter. What's wrong with you?

W: Look here, boy! Please run up to my room.

B: Yes, I see. And then?

W: And see if I have left a bag on the table there. Be quick about it!

B: Ok! I see. I'll be back soon. Please wait.

(Five minutes later)

W: Boy, where is the bag?

B: Yes, sir. You're right. I see the bag.

W: You see the bag! But where it is now?

B: You really have left your black bag there, and now it's right on the table in your room.

W: ...?!



A good learning



(The Front Desk of a Hotel)

One morning, a tourist named Woodhead hurried to the hall of a hotel, and went directly to the cash desk. He had just fifteen minutes left to pay his bill and get to the station. Just at the moment he suddenly remembered that he had left something important in his room. “Oh! My god!” he thought to himself.

But he had an idea immediately. “Look here, boy,” he said to the bellboy with an earnest smile, “please run up to my room and see if I have left a bag on the table there. Be quick about it!” The boy ran upstairs at once. Five minutes passed while the traveler was pacing up and down the hall, looking very angry and worried. In the end the boy showed up. “Yes, sir.” he told the traveler, “You’re right. You really have left your black bag there, and it’s right on the table in your room.”

New words and expressions

1. tourist ['tuərist] *n.* 旅客, 游客
2. cash desk *n.* 服务台, 结账柜台
3. directly [di'rektli, dai'rektli] *adv.* 直接地, 径直地
4. think to oneself 自言自语
5. immediately [i'mi:djətlɪ] *adv.* 立即 / 刻, 马上
6. earnest ['ə:nɪst] *adv.* 急切地, 热切地
7. bellboy ['belbɔɪ] *n.* 门廊服务员
8. pace [peɪs] *vi.* 踱步
9. upstairs [ʌp'steəz] *adv.* 朝 / 在楼上



Notes

1. 英语中的“hotel”，常常汉译为“饭店、旅馆、酒店”。其实要注意区分，这个“hotel”既经营餐饮又经营旅馆业务，我们常把这个“hotel”译为“饭店、酒店、宾馆”，如果只经营餐饮业务，那就不能用“hotel”而只能用“restaurant”。如果只经营旅馆业务，就翻译为“旅馆”。
2. ... a tourist named Woodhead hurried to the hall of a hotel, and went directly to the cash desk. 一位名叫伍德赫德的游客匆匆忙忙地赶到大厅，径直走到结账柜台跟前。
3. Just at the moment...就在此时……
4. ... pacing up and down the hall 在大厅里来回踱步……; up and down: 来来回回，上上下下如: She looked up and down the stranger. 她上下仔细打量这位陌生人。
5. In the end the boy showed up ... 最后服务员出现了。show up: 露面，出现。如: She often shows up on TV these days. 她这几天频频在电视上露面。
6. ... and it's right on the table in your room ... 包就在你房间的桌子上……; right 位于表示地点或时间的单词或短语之前，表示强调。如: They are now right at the school gate. 他们现在就在学校门口。



(Too Late! Hurry Up!)



想与做

Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What is the name of the tourist?



2. What did he have just 15 minutes left to do?
3. What did he suddenly remember at that moment?
4. Did he have any idea then?
5. Why did he say something to the bellboy with an earnest smile?
6. Did the bellboy help the tourist?
7. How long did the man wait for the bellboy?
8. What was the tourist doing in the hall then?
9. How did the bellboy tell the tourist what he saw?
10. Can you guess how the tourist would do after hearing the bellboy told him?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

One morning, a 1 named Woodhead hurried to the hall of a hotel, and 2 directly to the cash desk. He had just 3 minutes left to pay his bill and get to the station. Just 4 the moment he suddenly remembered that he had 5 something important in his room. "Oh! My god!" he thought to 6.

But he had an 7 immediately. "Look here, boy," he said to the bellboy with an earnest 8, "please run up to my room and see 9 I have left a bag on the table there. Be quick about it!" The boy ran 10 at once. Five minutes passed while the traveler was pacing 11 and down the hall, looking very angry and 12. In the end the boy showed 13. "Yes, sir," he told the traveler, "You're right. You 14 have left your black bag there, and it's 15 on the table in your room."



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

One morning, a tourist named Woodhead hurried to the hall of a hotel, and went directly to the cash desk. He had just fifteen minutes left to pay his bill and get to the station. Just at the moment he suddenly remembered that he had left something important in his room. "Oh! My god!" he thought to himself.

But he had an idea immediately. "Look here, boy," he said to the bellboy with an earnest smile,



“please run up to my room and see if I have left a bag on the table there. Be quick about it!” The boy ran upstairs at once. Five minutes passed while the traveler was pacing up and down the hall, looking very angry and worried. In the end the boy showed up. “Yes, sir.” he told the traveler, “You’re right. You really have left your black bag there, and it’s right on the table in your room.”



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

1. What is the tourist’s name?
2. What did the tourist’s suddenly remember?
3. Did he find that he had nothing to do?
4. What did he have then?
5. What did he tell the bellboy to do?
6. Why did the tourist keep pacing up and down the hall?
7. How did the bellboy told what he had seen after coming downstairs?
8. Did the boy bring down the tourist’s bag?
9. What would the tourist feel when he heard the boy’s words?
10. Who do you think didn’t tell clearly or understand clearly?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher’s questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: One morning, a tourist named Woodhead hurried to the hall of a hotel. Can you tell me where he directly went?

S: _____.

T: The tourist suddenly remembered something, didn’t he?

S: _____.

T: What did he want the bellboy to do to help him?

S: _____.

T: Did the bellboy get the bag for him? And why?

S: _____.

T: What can we learn from the short story?



S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

有一天下午，一位名叫 Alice 的旅客到前台（reception desk）结账。忽然她惊叫起来，原来她把她的一个手提包（handbag）掉在她的房间里了。可是她还得赶往飞机场，而这里到机场还有很长的距离。这时候一位服务员问她怎么了。这位服务员明白后，立刻帮助她把包取了下来，并且替她叫了一辆出租车赶往机场。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. front office 前厅 front office manager 前厅部经理
2. Reception Desk / Front Desk 总台
3. Inquiries / Inquiry Office / Inquiry or Information Desk 问讯处
4. hall manager / lobby manager 前厅 / 大堂经理; duty manager 值班经理
5. door girl / hotel greeter 迎宾; bell boy 旅馆的行李员
6. to serve somebody with a smile / service with a smile 微笑服务
7. the dressing and etiquette of receptionist at the front desk 前厅 / 总台接待人员的着装与礼仪
8. starred hotels 星级酒店 / 饭店 / 宾馆; a four-star / five-star hotel 四星级 / 五星级饭店
9. check in / check out 登记入住 / 结账离开
10. room rate 房价 daily rate 一日房价 special rate 折扣价
11. business center 商务中心
12. Offer / Provide the service of booking train tickets and air tickets with charging 5 yuan each, 提供代订火车票、飞机票服务，每张手续费五元
13. morning call service 叫早服务; (night) wake-up call (service) (夜晚) 叫醒服务; wake-up call 叫醒服务
14. Offer / Provide the service of keeping valuables for the guests for free 提供免费代管重要物品的服务

Unit 18

Poor Jack 可怜的杰克



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Jack (J) fell down from the balcony of the second floor, and he is feeling pain here and there. The doctor (D) is examining him very carefully and telling him to stay in hospital.

J = Jack, the patient, D = Doctor

D: What's the matter with you, sir?

J: I have pains all over, here, here and here too.

D: Poor man. What's happened to you?

J: I...I...I fell down from the second floor.

D: What! You fell down from the second floor? I'm sorry to hear that.

J: Yes. Oh... my left leg can't move. I have a great pain in it.

D: Don't worry. Let me examining you carefully first. (**A few minutes later**) You must have your left leg X-rayed first. Take it easy. Everything will be all right.

J: Thank you, doctor. (**A few minutes later**)

D: You see your left leg is badly hurt and you have to receive an operation at once.

J: But not only my left leg aches, I have pains all over.

D: Yes. Several parts are still swollen. You have to stay in hospital for a week or more, and the operation on you is to be done soon. After that you need injection twice a day and take some medicine. All these will keep your swelling down very soon.

J: My god! I'm afraid of injection. It must be very painful!



A good learning

(I don't want to have an injection! No injection!)

Jack is a careless man, but he always thinks he is clever and capable of doing anything by himself. One day, the door was locked by a sudden wind when he was hanging some clothes on the balcony. But he had his key left in the room. He thought he was clever and he climbed onto the open window of the other room and wanted to get inside from there. Unluckily, he fell down from the balcony of the second floor. You may know what happened to him.

Jack is now at the hospital. The doctor is asking him some questions, and examining him very carefully. He has had his left leg X-rayed, found his left leg is badly hurt, and has to receive an operation at once. He is feeling pain here and there all over his body, because several places of his are still swollen. "You have to stay in hospital for a week or more," says the doctor, "The operation on you is to be done soon. After that you need injection twice a day and take some medicine. All these will keep your swelling down very soon." Jack is afraid of injections and taking medicine. What a poor man Jack is!



(I'm afraid of an injection!)

New words and expressions

1. capable ['keɪpəbl] *adj.* (与 of 连用) 能够的, 会的
2. lock [lɒk] *vi. & vt.* 使……锁住
3. hang [hæŋ] (hung, hung) *vi. & vt.* 悬挂, 吊住



4. balcony ['bælkəni] *n.* 阳台
5. X-rayed ['eksreid] *vt.* 拍摄 X 光片
6. swollen ['swəʊlən] *adj.* 肿胀的
7. injection [in'dʒekʃən] *n.* 注射, 打针
8. swell [swel] *vi.* 肿胀, 肿起

Notes

1. ...he thinks he is clever and capable of doing anything by himself. 他认为自己很聪明, 能够自己做任何事情。Be capable of doing something: 能够做 / 干某事。例如: The 10-year-old boy is capable of doing much housework. 这个 10 岁的男孩能够干好些家务活。
2. ...the door was locked by a sudden wind when he was hanging some clothes on the balcony. 当他在阳台晾晒衣服的时候, 房门被突如其来的一阵风锁上了。
3. He thought he was clever and he climbed onto the open window of the another room and wanted to get inside from there. 他想自己是个聪明人, 于是他就向另一房间开着的窗户爬过去, 想要从那儿爬进去。
4. He has had his left leg X-rayed and found his left leg is badly hurt and has to receive an operation. 左腿拍了 X 片后, 他发现伤得还挺严重, 必须进行手术。
5. He is feeling pain here and there all over his body because several places of his are still swollen. 他浑身上下到处都疼, 因为好几处还都肿着呢。
6. After that you need two injections a day and take some medicine. All these will keep your swelling down very soon. 然后你每天得打两针, 还要吃一些药。所有这些会让你很快消肿。... keep one's swelling down: 消肿。



(The result of my left leg broken)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of person is Jack?
2. How does Jack think he is himself?
3. What did he do one day?
4. What happened then?
5. Why couldn't he open the door?
6. Why is he now at the hospital?
7. What must he receive at the hospital?
8. Does he have to take injections?
9. What will operation and injection bring to Jack?
10. How long does Jack have to stay in hospital?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Jack is a 1 man but he always thinks he is clever and 2 of doing anything by himself. One day, the door was locked by a 3 wind when he was hanging some clothes on the 4. But he had his 5 left in the room. He thought he was 6 and he climbed onto the 7 window of the other room and wanted to get 8 from there. Unluckily, he fell down from the balcony of the second floor. You 9 know what happened to him.

Jack is now at the hospital. The doctor is asking him some questions and examining him very carefully. He has had his left leg 10 and found his left leg is badly hurt and has to receive an 11. He is feeling pain here and there all over his 12 because several places of his are still swollen. "You have to stay in 13 for a week or more," says the doctor, "The operation on you is to be done soon. After that you need injection 14 a day and take some medicine. All these will keep your swelling 15 very soon." Jack is afraid of injections and taking medicine. What a poor man Jack is!



(My right leg broke, too!)



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Jack is a careless man, but he always thinks he is clever and capable of doing anything by himself. One day, the door was locked by a sudden wind when he was hanging some clothes on the balcony. But he had his key left in the room. He thought he was clever and he climbed onto the open window of the other room and wanted to get inside from there. Unluckily, he fell down from the balcony of the second floor. You may know what happened to him.

Jack is now at the hospital. The doctor is asking him some questions, and examining him very carefully. He has had his left leg X-rayed, found his left leg is badly hurt, and has to receive an operation at once. He is feeling pain here and there all over his body because several places of his are still swollen. "You have to stay in hospital for a week or more," says the doctor, "The operation on you is to be done soon. After that you need injection twice a day and take some medicine. All these will keep your swelling down very soon." Jack is afraid of injections and taking medicine. What a poor man Jack is!



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

1. What kind of person does Jack think he is?
2. What was he doing one day on the balcony?
3. What did he left in the room?
4. What did he think of himself when he wanted to climb the balcony?
5. What happened to him at last?
6. Which leg of his was badly hurt?
7. Is it necessary for him to receive an operation on his leg?



8. Jack was afraid of injections, wasn't he?
9. Do you think whether Jack regretted his climbing?
10. What will you do if you have the same trouble?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: What happened to Jack one day when he wanted to climb onto the open window?

S: _____.

T: Did he get serious hurt?

S: _____.

T: I think the doctor would do something about his injured leg.

S: _____.

T: What else did the doctor think the man had to do besides giving him an operation?

S: _____.

T: I think we can learn something from the story. Do you agree with me?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

杰克总是认为自己很聪明，能够做任何事情。有一天，在阳台晾晒衣服的时候，风吹来把门关上了。杰克就想从阳台翻窗户进入房间。结果他从阳台摔了下去。他的左腿伤得很重。医生告诉他要动手术，还要打针，吃药。真是个可怜的杰克！

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. wiseacre 自以为是的人; be full of oneself 自以为是; think oneself to be somebody 自以为是



2. harebrained 冒冒失失的, 轻率的; reckless / imprudent 鲁莽的
3. ill-judged 欠思考 / 缺乏思考; less sober 欠冷静 / 缺乏冷静
4. cautious / prudent 谨慎的; gingerly / with great care 小心翼翼地
5. conceited / assertive 逞能的; puppyism 逞能, 小狗特性
6. Protect the environment and cherish lives 保护环境, 珍爱生命
7. to avoid the aleatory thought 避免侥幸心理
8. think much, be good at learning and asking 多思、勤学、善问
9. Imprudence means no bravery 鲁莽不是勇敢
10. to avoid unnecessary injuries and sufferings 避免不必要的伤害和痛苦
11. safety first 安全第一; safety of life and property 生命财产安全
12. dietary safety 饮食安全; traffic safety 交通安全
13. Look at the both sides and wait to cross 一看、二等、三通过
14. Look at the left first, and then the right before crossing 过马路要先看左后看右
15. Real or dotted lines and zebra crossing, everyone's life concerning 实线、虚线、斑马线, 都是生命安全线
16. Drive with courtesy and arrive safely 文明驾驶、平安相伴
17. to send a blessing and a safety reminder to somebody 送一份祝福、道一声平安
18. to strictly abide by traffic regulations 严格遵守交通规则
19. not to cut in or overtake 不抢道、不超车
20. Careful driving, strict compliance and safety in mind 谨慎驾驶、遵章守纪、安全牢记

Unit 19

Peter and His Friend 皮特的朋友



(The egg tastes delicious!)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: One of Peter's friends (F) wonders why Peter (P) looks so angry. Peter tells him what trouble his Herald has made.

P = Peter 彼得, F = A friend of Peters'

F: What's matter with you, Peter? You look so angry!

P: Yes, I'm very angry! Do you know Herald made trouble again?

F: Made trouble again? You often say how your Herald helps you a lot, don't you?

P: Yes, but he made great trouble this time! He put some important papers of mine into water!

F: Sounds quite terrible! That means the papers are useless now?



P: I don't know but I tried to dry them in the sun. I gave him great punishment!

F: You gave him punishment? Come on, come on! Don't be too serious.

P: I locked him in the room and let him go hungry.

F: You locked him in the room and let him go hungry?

P: Yes. And when I came to see him, he looked at me through the lock hole!

F: You can't do it like that. You must have a talk with him, and you...

P: He can't speak! He is a monkey!

F: Monkey!



A good learning



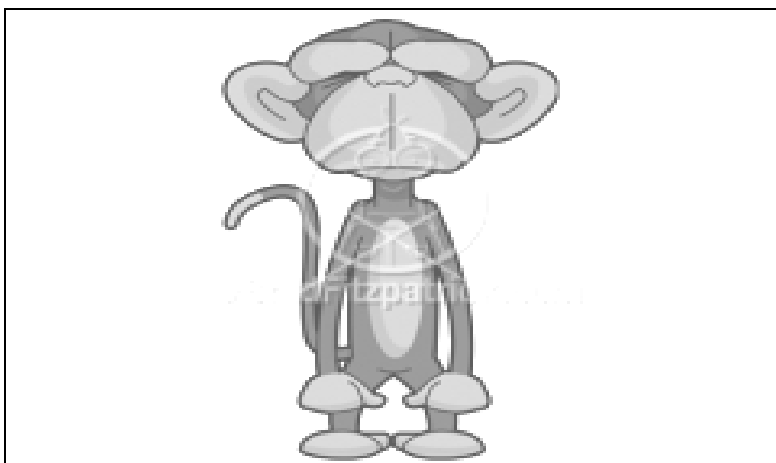
(Let me out!)

Peter has a good friend named Herald. His friend can understand what Peter asks him to do, but he can't speak except that he sometimes shouts or screams. He likes jumping or climbing here and there. Herald can help Peter when he needs help. For example, he would give Peter slippers for change when Peter comes back from work, or fetch anything for Peter that is not at hand. But Herald also makes much trouble very often, because he is not easy to be quiet and always active. If there is nothing for him to do or when he is alone at home, he will make lots of trouble. At that time he will be punished by Peter and given nothing to eat for lunch or supper. One day when Peter was out for work, Herald again made some trouble. He stole and ate some eggs, and put some of Peter's important papers into water! When Peter came back, he was very angry! Peter put Herald into the room and locked the door. Peter decided to let Herald go hungry for one day or more. On the next morning, Peter came to the door and looked inside from the lock hole, he was very surprised to find suddenly that his friend Herald, a monkey, was also looking at him through the lock hole!



New words and expressions

1. scream [skri:m] **vi.** 尖叫
2. slipper ['slipə] **n.** 拖鞋
3. fetch [fetʃ] **vt.** 去取, 去把……拿来
4. at hand 在手头 / 手边
5. punish ['pʌniʃ] **vt.** 惩罚
6. lock [lɒk] **n. & vt.** 锁; 把……锁住
7. hole [həʊl] **n.** 孔, 洞



(Nothing to eat, I'm very hungry!)

Notes

1. His friend can understand what Peter asks him to do, but he can't speak except that he sometimes shouts or screams. 他的朋友能够明白彼得要他做的事情, 但是除了有时候大声嚷嚷或者尖叫之外, 他不会说话。Except that 从句, 表示“除了……之外”。例如: He seldom has dinner outside except that he has to do so because of work. 他除了工作原因之外, 难得在外吃晚饭。
2. He likes jumping or climbing here and there. 他喜欢跳跃, 要不就是四处爬上爬下。
3. ...he would give Peter slippers for change when Peter comes back from work, or fetch anything for Peter that is not at hand. 他会在彼得下班回到家时拿来拖鞋给彼得替换, 或者给彼得去取不在他手边的东西。
Fetch: go and bring something here 去取。He went out to fetch some hot water. 他上外面去打些热水来。
4. Herald also makes much trouble very often, because he is not easy to be quiet and always active. Herald 也经常惹祸, 因为他生性活跃, 很不容易安分守己。
5. At that time he will be punished by Peter and given nothing to eat for lunch or supper. 在那时



候他就要受到彼得的惩罚，不是没有午饭吃就是没有晚饭吃。

6. Peter decided to let Herald go hungry for one day or more. 彼得决定让 herald 饿上一到两天。
7. ...he was very suddenly surprised to find that his friend Herald, a monkey, was also looking at him through the lock hole! 他突然惊讶地发现，他的朋友，那只猴子，也正通过锁眼看着他！



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is Herald?
2. Can he do something for Peter?
3. What else can he do to help Peter?
4. What does Peter's friend like to do?
5. What else does Peter's friend do besides his help to Peter?
6. Why does he often make trouble?
7. What does Peter do when Herald makes trouble?
8. Why did Peter get very angry one day when he came back?
9. How did Peter punish Herald?
10. What did Peter find when he looked inside from the lock hole the next day?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Peter has a good friend 1 Herald. His friend can understand what Peter asks him to do, but he can't speak except that he sometimes 2 or screams. He likes jumping or 3 here and there. Herald can help Peter when he needs help. For example, he would give Peter slippers for 4 when Peter comes back from work, 5 fetch anything for Peter that is not at hand. But Herald also makes much 6 very often, because he is not easy to be 7 and always active. If there is nothing for him to do or when he is 8 at home, he will make lots of trouble. At that time he will be punished by Peter and given 9 to eat for lunch or supper. One day when Peter was out for work, Herald again made some trouble. He 10 and ate some eggs, and put some of Peter's important 11 into water! When Peter came back, he was very angry! Peter put Herald into the room and 12 the door. Peter decided to let Herald go hungry for one day or more. On the next morning, Peter came to the 13 and looked inside from the lock hole, he was very 14 to find suddenly that his friend Herald, a monkey, was also looking at him 15 the lock hole!



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Peter has a good friend named Herald. His friend can understand what Peter asks him to do, but he can't speak except that he sometimes shouts or screams. He likes jumping or climbing here and there. Herald can help Peter when he needs help. For example, he would give Peter slippers for change when Peter comes back from work, or fetch anything for Peter that is not at hand. But Herald also makes much trouble very often, because he is not easy to be quiet and always active. If there is nothing for him to do or when he is alone at home, he will make lots of trouble. At that time he will be punished by Peter and given nothing to eat for lunch or supper. One day when Peter was out for work, Herald again made some trouble. He stole and ate some eggs, and put some of Peter's important papers into water! When Peter came back, he was very angry! Peter put Herald into the room and locked the door. Peter decided to let Herald go hungry for one day or more. On the next morning, Peter came to the door and looked inside from the lock hole and he was very surprised to find suddenly that his friend Herald, a monkey, was also looking at him through the lock hole!



(How do you do!)



答一答

A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

1. Does Peter have a friend?
2. What can his friend do for Peter when he comes back from work?
3. Do you think whether his friend good or not?
4. What does Peter do when Herald makes trouble?
5. Why did Peter lock Herald in the room?
6. Peter wanted to let Herald go hungry, didn't he?
7. Indeed, Peter still likes his friend, doesn't he?
8. Why did Peter feel surprised the next morning?



和老师对话

Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Peter's friend, Herald, is really a pet, isn't it?

S: _____.

T: Do you think whether Herald is clever or not?

S: _____.

T: What will you do if your friend like Herald does something wrong?

S: _____.

T: Do you think that a monkey can look out through the hole of the lock?

S: _____.

T: Please give some advice on how to treat pets like cats and dogs.

S: _____.



想与说

A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

小明今年九岁，是小学二年级的学生。小明很喜欢小动物。小狗贝贝就是小明的好朋



友。小明每天都要给贝贝吃的，还要带贝贝外出散步。每天小明放学回来，贝贝就会在门口迎接。有一天，小明病了，可是他的爸爸妈妈还没有回家。贝贝就在门口一直等。一看到小明的妈妈回来了，贝贝就朝她奔跑过去。小明的妈妈带小明去看了医生。小明按照医生的嘱咐按时吃药，很快就好了。小明每天又带贝贝外出散步了。

扩展知识



记一记

Writing down for future use

1. protect animals / take good care of animals 保护动物
2. wildlife resources 野生动物资源; wildlife habitats 野生动物栖息地
3. Law on the Protection of Wildlife 野生动物保护法
4. Man and Nature 人与自然; Human beings can become good friends to animals 人类可以成为动物的好朋友
5. keep or raise small animals 饲养小动物; keep or raise pets 养宠物
6. co-exist with animals in harmony 与动物和睦相处
7. live (an earnest life) in harmony with nature 与大自然和谐相处
8. avoid pets' hurting others 避免宠物伤人
9. prevent / avoid diseases caused by pets 预防 / 避免由宠物引起的疾病
10. pet clinic / pet hospital 宠物医院; vet 兽医; veterinary station 兽医站
11. rabies vaccine 狂犬疫苗; regularly give rabies vaccine injection to ... 定期为……注射狂犬病疫苗
12. The earth is the common home for us mankind 地球是我们人类共同的家园
13. the global village 地球村; special natural reserves 特别自然保护区; marine natural reserves 海洋自然保护区
14. conserve / preserve / protect natural resources 保护自然资源
15. sea / marine life 海洋生物; wildlife 野生动物; wildlife under the first / second state class protection 国家一级 / 二级保护野生动物

Unit 20

Police and Thief 警察与小偷



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: The policeman (P) is questioning a thief (T) who entered a house and stole something. The owner (O) of the house said something to the thief and the he was very afraid.

P = Policeman, T = Thief, O = Owner of the house

P: You say you are not feeling well. Very uncomfortable?

T: Yes, very much. Do me a favor! I have to go to the toilet.

P: Perhaps you stole the unclean food and ate it.

T: My god! Do me a favor please!

P: Now you listen to what the owner will tell you!

O: I am suffering from serious hepatitis now, and I have just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis. You must know that both are terrible infectious illnesses. You ate my food, so you ...

T: Please stop... It served me right (这是我活该)!

P: Now you must know the result for what you have done!

T: I, I ...I tell you everything! But let me go to the toilet first please! I am feeling so uncomfortable.



A good learning



(The Policemen Catching the Thief)

One day, while walking here and there, a young man suddenly found a door of a house open, but nobody was in. He crept into the house, looked around and found some money and other things. And he also saw some food on a plate. He tasted a little and felt it was delicious. He sat down and ate all the food on the plate. After that he stole the money and left out quickly. He thought he was not found out by others, but very soon he was caught by the police.

The police questioned him why and how he stole others' money, but the thief refused to recognize he had entered that house and stole the money. During being questioned, the thief suddenly felt uncomfortable in his stomach and asked the policemen to let him go to the toilet. At the time, the policemen had a good idea. They asked the owner of the house and told him what and how to say to the thief. When the house owner told the thief that he was suffering from serious hepatitis, and he just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis, which are both terrible infectious illnesses, the thief was very, very afraid that he quickly admitted his stealing money from that house. At the same time he begged the police to send him to hospital at once.

New words and expressions

1. creep [kri:p] *vi.* (crept [krept], crept) 蹑手蹑脚
2. plate [pleit] *n.* 盘子
3. question ['kwestʃən] *vt.* 质问, 询问, 审问
4. recognize ['rekəɡnaiz] *vt.* 承认, 辨别



5. uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmfətəbl] **adj.** 不舒适, 不适
6. stomach ['stʌmək] **n.** 胃
7. toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] **n.** 厕所
8. suffer ['sʌfə] **vi.** (from) 患……的病
9. the house owner **n.** 房主
10. hepatitis [,hepə'taɪtɪs] **n.** 肝炎
11. recover [rɪ'kʌvə] **vi.** 恢复, 康复
12. pulmonary ['pʌlmənəri] **adj.** 肺的
13. tuberculosis [tjuː,bə:kju'ləʊsɪs] **n.** 结核病
pulmonary tuberculosis 肺结核
14. infectious [ɪn'fekʃəs] **adj.** 传染的
infectious illnesses 传染病
15. admit [əd'mɪt] **vi. vt.** 承认
16. beg [beg] **vt.** 乞求

Notes

1. He crept into the house, looked around and found some money and others things. 他蹑手蹑脚地进入了屋子, 看到了一些钱和其他东西。
2. The police questioned him why and how he stole others' money, the thief refused to recognize he had entered that house and stole the money. 警察审问他, 为什么又是怎样偷窃他人的钱财。可是这个贼拒不承认曾进入那个屋子, 并且偷走了钱。
3. They asked the owner of the house and told him what and how to say to the thief. 他们告诉屋子的主人该对窃贼说什么, 该如何说。
4. ... the house owner told the thief that he was suffering from serious hepatitis, and he just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis. 房主告诉窃贼自己正患有肝炎, 而且之前患肺结核, 现在刚刚恢复。Suffer from + illness, 患某种疾病 / 受某种疾病的痛苦
5. ... that he quickly admitted his stealing money from that house ...立刻承认自己进屋偷了那家人家的钱。Admit doing / one's doing something, 承认做了某事。



(I caught you!)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who was walking here and there one day?
2. What did he do when he found the door of a house was open?
3. What did he do in the house?
4. Did he steal anything from the house?
5. Why did he refuse to recognize he had entered the house and stole the money?
6. How did he feel when during being questioned?
7. What a good idea did the police have?
8. What did the house owner tell the thief?
9. What illnesses were hepatitis and pulmonary tuberculosis?
10. What did the thief do when he heard that?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

One day, while walking here and 1 a young man suddenly found a door of a house open but nobody was in. He crept 2 the house, looked around and found some money and other things. And he also 3 some food on a plate. He tasted a little and 4 it was delicious. He sat down and ate 5 the food on the plate. After that he stole the 6 and left out quickly. He thought he was not 7 out by others but very soon he was 8 by the police.

The police questioned him why and 9 he stole others' money, but the thief refused to recognize he had 10 that house and stole the money. During being 11, the thief suddenly felt uncomfortable in his 12 and asked the policemen to let him go to the toilet. At the time, the policemen had a good idea. They asked the 13 of the house and told him what and how to say to the thief. When the house owner told the thief that he was suffering from serious hepatitis, and he just recovered from **pulmonary tuberculosis**, which are both terrible infectious illnesses, the thief was very, very 14 that he quickly admitted his stealing money from that house. At the same time he begged the police to send him to 15 at once.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

One day, while walking here and there, a young man suddenly found a door of a house open, but nobody was in. He crept into the house, looked around and found some money and other things. And he also saw some food on a plate. He tasted a little and felt it was delicious. He sat down and ate all the food on the plate. After that he stole the money and left out quickly. He thought he was not found out by others, but very soon he was caught by the police.

The police questioned him why and how he stole others' money, but the thief refused to recognize he had entered that house and stole the money. During being questioned, the thief suddenly felt uncomfortable in his stomach and asked the policemen to let him go to the toilet. At the time, the policemen had a good idea. They asked the owner of the house and told him what and how to say to the thief. When the house owner told the thief that he was suffering from serious hepatitis, and he just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis, which are both terrible infectious illnesses, the thief was very, very afraid that he quickly admitted his stealing money from that house. At the same time he begged the police to send him to hospital at once.



(The Thief Caught Red-handed)



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What kind of the person do you think the young man was?



2. Why did he dare to enter that house?
3. Why did he eat all the food on the plate?
4. Why did he refuse to recognize that he had not entered the house?
5. Do you think it was true that the thief said he felt uncomfortable in his stomach?
6. What did the police think when the thief said he was uncomfortable in his stomach?
7. Was the house owner really suffering from hepatitis and he just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis?
8. Why did the thief ask the police to send him to the hospital at once?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How do you feel of the story, funny or surprising?

S: _____.

T: What kind of person is the thief?

S: _____.

T: Do you think that the thief really felt uncomfortable in his stomach.

S: _____.

T: Why did the police tell the house owner what and how to tell the thief?

S: _____.

T: Did the police succeed?

S: _____.

T: Do you think that the house owner was really ill?

S: _____.

T: I think the thief was very afraid of death because he asked the police to send him to the hospital at once. Do you agree with me?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

一天, 有个年轻人看到一户人家的屋子门开着, 他便走了进去。他发现里面没人, 于是



把屋里的钱偷了，并且把桌子上的食物也吃掉了。他以为没有人看到他，但还是给警察抓住了。他不承认自己偷了钱。警察就让屋子的主人告诉他，自己患有两种严重的传染病。结果小偷很快承认自己偷了钱，还要警察立即把自己送到医院去。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. Public Security Bureau 公安局; the police station 派出所; community 社区
2. report the police 报警; public order / public security 社会治安
3. comprehensive treatment of social security 社会治安综合治理
4. effectively maintain social stability 切实维护社会稳定
5. protect people's lives and property 保护人民生命财产安全
6. Severely crack down / punish the crime of theft and robbery 严厉打击偷盗、抢劫等犯罪行为
7. criminal suspect 犯罪嫌疑人
8. on-line fleeing criminal 网上逃犯
9. catch somebody red-handed / on the spot 当场抓住 / 擒获
10. robber 抢劫犯; thief 偷窃者; intentional injure 故意伤害
11. traffic offences 交通肇事; escape after traffic accident 交通肇事逃逸; hit-and-run traffic deaths 交通肇事逃逸致人死亡
12. drunk driving 酒后驾车; drunken driving 醉酒驾车
13. security incidents 治安事件; security punishment 治安处罚
14. be in a five-day administrative detention 处以五日行政拘留; security detention 治安拘留; criminal detention 刑事拘留
15. brave act for a just cause / behaves righteously 见义勇为
16. China Fund for Justice and Courage 中国见义勇为基金会
17. People's police work for the people 人民警察为人民
18. activities of co-construction with the police 警民共建活动
19. Ask the police for help if you have any difficulty / trouble. 有困难找警察
20. to make / carry out security convoy for the reform and opening-up 为改革开放保驾护航
21. place equal emphasis on material and ethical progress 两个文明一起抓
22. the policy of being two-handed and strong; two tactics is caught, and two tactics wants hard; give equal importance to the two 两手抓，两手都要硬
23. to building a harmonious society 建立和谐社会; to build an overall well-off society 建设全面小康社会

课文参考译文与练习参考答案

Unit 1 Self-introduction 自我介绍

Text translation for reference:

我叫彼特·林，一位华裔美国人。你知道这是怎么回事吗？因为我出生在美国，而现在我在中国居住，并且已经取得了中国国籍。我非常喜爱中国。五年以前我来到中国的一所学院任教，那时候我才 28 岁。我发现中国学生学习很用功，对我也非常友好。我教他们英语，他们也教我中文。他们还告诉我许许多多有趣的事情，古老而灿烂的中国文化。这些都让我非常着迷。同时我发现中国的方块字很神奇，中国的食物是那么美味。我和我的中国朋友经常参加体育活动，例如跑步、打篮球、游泳等等。从那时候起，我就开始喜欢上了中国。我决定在把家安在中国。所以我妻子苏姗四年前也来到了中国，我们俩都取得了中国国籍。我们为成为中国人而感到骄傲。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What is the person's name?
His name is Peter Lin.
2. Why does he say he is a Chinese American?
Because he was born in America and now he has acquired Chinese nationality.
3. Do you know what he is now from his self-introduction?
He is now a teacher at a college.
4. What does Peter Lin think of Chinese students?
He thinks Chinese students work very hard and friendly to him.
5. What has he learnt from Chinese students?
They have told him lots of interesting things.
6. What does he think of Chinese characters?
He thinks they are wonderful.
7. Does he like Chinese food?
Yes, he does. He thinks that it is delicious.
8. How does he as well as his wife feel to be Chinese?



They are both very proud.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. American | 2. born | 3. love | 4. teacher | 5. twenty-eight |
| 6. friendly | 7. Chinese | 8. lots | 9. culture | 10. same |
| 11. food | 12. part | 13. then | 14. family | 15. proud |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

I'm Peter Lin, a Chinese American. Do you know why I'm a Chinese American? Because I was born in America, but now I live in China, and I have acquired Chinese nationality. I love China very much. I came to China to work as a teacher at a Chinese college five years ago. At that time I was twenty-eight. I found Chinese students worked very hard. And they were very friendly to me. I taught them English and they taught me Chinese, and they also told me lots of interesting things, old and great Chinese culture, which made me much fascinated. At the same time I found that Chinese characters are wonderful, and Chinese food is so delicious. My Chinese friends and I often took part in sports, such as running, basketball and swimming. Since then I have begun to love China. I decided to have my family in China. So my wife Susan came to China four years ago, too, and we both have acquired Chinese nationality. We are both very proud to be Chinese.

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

- Who is Peter Lin?
Peter Lin is a Chinese American.
- Where was he born?
He was born in America.
- Where is he living now?
He is living in China now.
- When did he come to China?
He came to China five years ago.
- What does he teach in China and what does he learn from Chinese students?
He teaches English in China and he learns Chinese from Chinese students.
- Does he like sports?
Yes, he does.
- What did he decide to do when he began to love China?
He decided to have his family in China.



8. Peter and his wife have both acquired Chinese nationality, haven't they?

Yes, they have.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Why does Peter say he is a Chinese American?

S: Because he was born in America but now lives in China, and he also has acquired Chinese nationality.

T: Do you know where he works now in China?

S: He works as a teacher at a college.

T: What did his students tell him?

S: His students told him a lot of interesting things.

T: Do you think Peter has made much progress in Chinese?

S: Yes, I think so.

T: If Peter works in our school, would you like to make friends with him?

S: Of course, I would.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

Kate 是一位中国籍美国人。她出生于美国，但是现在住在中国。她于十年前来到中国，并且在一所中学教英语。她对中国的历史很感兴趣，中国的饮食和中国的文化使她着迷。她决定在中国安家。五年前获得了中国国籍。她对自己成为中国人感到骄傲。

Kate is a Chinese American. She was born in America but she is now living in China. She came to China ten years ago and began to teach English in a middle school. She is greatly interested in Chinese history. Chinese food and culture made her much fascinated. She decided to have her family in China. She acquired Chinese nationality and she feels proud to be a Chinese.

Unit 2 My Family 幸福家庭

Text translation for reference:

我们的邻居常常说我家就好像是个联合国。我想也许是吧！我爸爸罗伯特，是一所大学的老师。爸爸知道的东西真多，他在家里常常说西班牙语。他说我的曾祖父曾经住在中美洲。我的妈妈海伦，是一位法裔美国人，在一家医院工作。妈妈在家常说法语。我妈妈很漂亮，喜欢唱歌。天知道姐姐琼和我怎么会从小就能听懂他们说的话。我们在家说法语、西班牙语或英语，在学校我们就说英语。事实上，我们是六口人的大家庭，因为一年前两个中国人成为了我们家庭中的成员。他们俩是大学生。他们当然说英语了，可有时候他们教我们中文。爸爸妈妈有时候会做法国菜给我们吃，但是我们都惊讶两位中国学生的出色厨艺，他们能够做出精美的中国菜！我们都很喜欢中国菜肴。我们都很活跃，喜欢运动。我们在一起



吃饭、一起运动、一块儿说说笑笑，那是多么开心呵！

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What do his neighbors often say about his family?
His neighbors / They often say his family is like the United Nations.
2. What language does his father often speak?
He often speaks Spanish.
3. Where did his great grandfather live?
He lived in the Middle America.
4. Why can his mother speak French?
Because she is a French American.
5. What languages do they speak at home or at school?
They speak Spanish, French and English at home and speak English at school.
6. How many people are there in his family now?
There are six.
7. What are they all surprised at?
They are all surprised at the two Chinese students' good cooking.
8. Do they enjoy Chinese food?
Yes, of course.
9. What do they all like?
They all like sports.
10. What kind of family do you think theirs is?
A good and happy family, I think. (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. say | 2. Nations | 3. knows | 4. great | 5. America |
| 6. beautiful | 7. how | 8. follow | 9. English | 10. family |
| 11. joined | 12. teach | 13. parents | 14. surprised | 15. pleasure |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Our neighbors often say my family is like United Nations. Perhaps it is, I think. My father, Robert, is a teacher at a college. My father knows a lot and often speaks Spanish at home. He says our great grandfather lived in the Middle America. My mother, Helen, a French American, works in a hospital. She often speaks French at home and she is very beautiful and likes singing. God knows



how my sister Joan and I could follow them when we were young. We speak French, Spanish or English at home and we speak English at school. In fact, we are a big family of six, because two Chinese joined us one year ago. They are students of a university. They of course speak English, but sometimes they teach us Chinese. Sometimes my parents cook French food. But we are all surprised at the two Chinese's good cooking. They can make very nice Chinese food. We all enjoy it very much. We are all active and all like sports. What a great pleasure it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together!

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. The author's father perhaps is the son of a Latin family, isn't he?
Yes, he is.
2. What language did the author's great grandfather speak?
Spanish.
3. When could the author and his sister follow their parents?
When they were very young.
4. How many languages can the family speak?
Three, Spanish, French and English.
5. What did the two Chinese students do after they came to his family?
They taught them Chinese and made nice Chinese food.
6. Do you think the two Chinese are also very active?
Yes, I think so.
7. Why do the author's neighbors often say his family is like the United Nations?
They speak Spanish, French and English. (Various answers are right if reasonable.)
8. What do they think of Chinese food?
They're surprised at the two Chinese's good cooking and enjoy it very much.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you think whether the author's mother has acquired American nationality?

S: Yes, I think so.

T: The author says his mother is a French American. Where was his mother born?

S: She should be / was born in France.

T: What language do they speak at home besides Spanish and French?

S: English.

T: Please tell me the reason why their neighbors say his family is like the United Nations.

S: They can say several languages.

T: Do you like the author's family? (If you can tell the reason) And why?



S: Yes, I do. Because I think his family is a happy family. And I can improve my English.

(Various answers are right if reasonable.)

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

我的同学李林家就像是联合国。他爷爷七十多了，是个美国人，而奶奶是法国人。他的妈妈是中国人。李林出生在美国，但他妈妈在他小时候就教他中文。所以他们家有的说英语、有的说法语和中文。李林有一个姐姐在意大利读大学，因此，他姐姐还会说意大利语(Italian)。

这多有趣啊！

My classmate Li Lin's family is like the United Nations. His grandpa, over seventy, is an American, while his grandma is French. His mother is a Chinese. Li Lin was born in America, but his mother began to teach him Chinese when he was very young. So in his family, some speak English, some speak French and Chinese. Li Lin has a sister at a university in Italy, and she can also speak Italian. How interesting it is!

Unit 3 Booking Air Tickets 机票预订

Text translation for reference

王玲在一所学院工作，很喜欢旅游。她的丈夫和她一样也很爱好旅游。今年暑假正是他们全家外出旅游的好时机。而这次他们想要去国外，意大利和法国就是他们决定要去的国家。他们计划了去这两个国家的十天游。因此王玲上网了解了几家航空公司的情况，还向朋友请教了这方面的情况。王玲明白了她可以预订来回机票。因为往返机票要比单程票便宜。所以她预订了夫妇俩从上海到罗马、罗马到巴黎以及巴黎到上海的往返机票。她女儿当然也和她爸爸妈妈一块儿去旅游，不过她还是小孩，乘飞机可以免票。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where does Wang Ling work?

She works at a college.

2. What does she like?

She likes traveling.

3. Her husband doesn't like traveling, does it?

Yes, he does.

4. Where do they want to go this time?

They want to go abroad this time. For example, Italy and France.

- What is Wang Ling doing now?
She is calling to book the air tickets.
- How does she know something of some airlines?
She visited websites of some airlines.
- What kind of tickets does she want to book?
She wants to book return tickets / roundtrip tickets.
- Does her little daughter need to pay for the ticket? Why?
No, she doesn't. Because she is very young and she can take flights for free.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. at | 2. does | 3. their | 4. traveling | 5. abroad |
| 6. countries | 7. book | 8. planned | 9. visited | 10. advice |
| 11. return | 12. cheaper | 13. couple | 14. with | 15. free |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Wang Ling works at a college, and she likes traveling. So does her husband. This summer vacation is a good time for their whole family to go traveling. This time they want to go abroad. Italy and France are the countries they have decided to travel to. Wang Ling is calling to book the air tickets for Italy and France. They've planned a ten-day trip to the two countries. So Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines. She has also asked her friends for advice about the matter. She has known that she can book return tickets / roundtrip tickets, because return tickets are cheaper than two single ones. She has booked tickets for her couple from Shanghai to Rome, Rome to Paris and Paris to Shanghai. Of course, her little daughter will also go with them. But she is very young and she can take flights for free.

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- Where is Wang Ling working now?
She is working at a college.
- Where does their whole family go this summer vacation?
Their family will go abroad / go to Italy and France this summer vacation.
- How will they go traveling?
They will go traveling by air / plane.
- How will you go if you want to go abroad?
By air / plane of course. (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)
- How does Wang Ling know something about those airlines?
She visited websites of some airlines.



6. How long will their trip last?

About ten days.

7. Why does Wang Ling choose return tickets?

Because return tickets are cheaper.

8. Is it easy or difficult for a person to book air tickets if he wants to go traveling?

It is easy, I think.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How does Wang Ling plan their summer vacation?

S: She plans to go abroad with her whole family / They plan to go abroad this summer vacation.

T: Please tell the reason why Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines.

S: Because she wanted to know something about some airlines.

T: What would you like to take if you go abroad?

S: Plane. (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Would you like to go to Italy and France? What other countries would you like to go to?

S: Yes, and I would like to go to ... (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: What kind of air tickets would you like to book, single tickets or the return ones? Why?

S: Return / roundtrip tickets of course. Because they are cheaper / I can save much money.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

王玲和她的丈夫都喜欢旅游。他们决定今年暑假去国外，例如意大利和法国。王玲上网查询了一些航空公司的情况。她还向她的朋友征求意见。王玲想要预订往返票，因为来回机票价格便宜些。她的女儿不须买票，因为她还小，可以免费乘飞机。

Both Wang Ling and her husband like traveling. They have decided to go abroad this summer vacation, e.g. Italy and France. Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines to know something. She has also asked her friends for advice about the matter. Wang Ling wants to book return tickets because they are cheaper. Her little daughter doesn't need tickets. Because she is very young, she can take flights for free.

Unit 4 Booking a Table 包厢预订

Text translation for reference:

韩莉三年留学终于从欧洲回来了，她已经好久没有见到她的家人了。今年恰好又是她的爷爷七十寿辰，爷爷的生日就快到了。双喜临门、好事成双啊。这两件喜事可真值得庆贺。所以韩莉的爸爸妈妈将于下周六晚上在饭店举行晚宴。他们会邀请他们的亲朋好友。那天会有好多人来赴宴。那天的晚宴一定是一场热闹的、开心的、喜庆的聚会。这么一大家子人相聚一起

那是多么开心啊！韩莉的父亲将会去饭店为下周六的晚宴预订餐桌。他们需要一个十五个人用餐的大包厢。他们希望包厢朝向花园而不是面对马路。当然他们还要预订一份大蛋糕！

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

- Where has Han Li come back from?
Han Li has come back from Europe.
- How long has she studied abroad?
She has studied abroad for three years.
- How old is her grandpa this year?
He is seventy years old.
- What will Han Li's parents do next Saturday?
They will have a dinner party at a restaurant next Saturday.
- Will they invite some people then?
Yes, of course. They will invite their relatives.
- How many people will attend the dinner party?
About fifteen people will attend the dinner.
- What kind of box will they like to book?
They would like to book a big box, which faces the garden instead of the street.
- Why will they certainly order a big cake?
Because they will celebrate the birthday of Han Li's grandpa.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. back | 2. studying | 3. for | 4. happens | 5. drawing |
| 6. worth | 7. dinner | 8. relatives | 9. attend | 10. must |
| 11. gathering | 12. moment | 13. book | 14. seats | 15. instead |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Han Li's come back from Europe after her three-year studying abroad. She hasn't seen her family for long. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year, for his birthday is also drawing near. Good things come in pairs. These are two happy events worth celebrating. So Han's parents will have a dinner party at a restaurant next Saturday. They will invite their relatives to the dinner. So that day many people will attend the party. It must be a lively, happy and festive gathering. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together! Han Li's father will go to a restaurant to book a table for next Saturday's dinner. They need a box with a big table of fifteen seats.



They hope that the box faces the garden instead of the street. They are certainly going to order a big cake.

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What did Han Li go abroad for three years ago?
For studying.
2. Do you think whether she had missed her family when she was abroad?
She must miss her family very much.
3. What does it happen this year?
It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year, and his birthday is also drawing near.
4. What are two happy events for Han' family?
Han Li's coming back and her grandpa's birthday of seventy years old.
5. How will they celebrate the two happy events?
They will have a dinner party to celebrate the two happy events.
6. They will like to book a big box for their party, won't they?
Yes, they will.
7. Can you tell the reason why they don't like the box facing the street?
Perhaps it is noisy in the box facing the street (Various answers are possible if reasonable).
8. What else will they order for Han Li's grandpa?
They will order a big cake.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How long has Han Li been abroad studying?

S: Three years.

T: What will you do if you are abroad when missing your family?

S: Send e-mails, telephone my family, etc. (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: What else will you do besides dinner if you have one or two happy events?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Would you like to go to invite your relatives and friends when celebrate your happy events?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Which box would you like to book, the one facing the garden or the street?

S: Perhaps the one facing the garden.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

韩莉从欧洲留学回国了，今年恰好又是她爷爷七十岁的寿辰。生日也快到了。真是双喜临门啊。韩莉的父母将于下周六晚上在饭店举行晚宴。他们要预订一个十五个人用餐的大包



厢。这是个面朝花园的包厢。那天晚上，这么一大家子人相聚一起那是多么开心啊！

Han Li's come back from Europe after studying abroad. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year, and his birthday is also drawing near. Good things really come in pairs. So Han's parents will have a dinner party at a restaurant next Saturday. They want a box with a big table of fifteen seats. It is a big box facing the garden. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together that evening!

Unit 5 Reserving a Room 客房预订

Text translation for reference:

小周是春天旅行社的一名导游。她经常带团去全国各地。这一次她要带一个旅游团赴青岛四日游。青岛是个美丽的海滨城市，每天都吸引着世界各地的游客。所以小周要提前为她的团队预订客房。她的团队里有好多人从来没有去过海滨城市，更别说见过大海了。他们都想在青岛旅游期间，住在见到大海的客房里。小周已经打电话给青岛的一个很不错的星级宾馆，预订了一些房间。她为 24 名游客定了 12 间双人标准间，还为一个四口之家预订了一个大套间，当然住宿的额外费用要由这个家庭来支付。如果条件允许的话，小周常努力设法满足游客的一些合理要求。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What travel agency is Xiao Zhou working in?
Xiao Zhou is working in Spring Travel Agency.
2. Does she often take groups to travel?
Yes, she does.
3. What place will she take a group to this time?
She will take a group to Qingdao.
4. How long will this trip last?
It will last four days.
5. What must Xiao Zhou do in advance?
She must reserve / book rooms for them in advance.
6. Where have many of her tourists never been?
They have never been to the seaside city / Qingdao.
7. What kind of rooms do they want to live in?
They want to live in the sea-view rooms.
8. What hotel has Xiao Zhou telephoned to?
She has telephoned to a star-leveled hotel.



9. Why should a family pay extra cost for their living?

Because they asked Xiao Zhou to book a big suite for them.

10. What does Xiao Zhou try to meet if possible?

She tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. tour | 2. takes | 3. to | 4. time | 5. four-day |
| 6. coastal | 7. over | 8. reserve | 9. advance | 10. seaside |
| 11. sea-view | 12. star-leveled | 13. double | 14. suite | 15. meet |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Xiao Zhou is a tour guide of Spring Travel Agency. She often takes groups to travel to many places all over our country. This time she will take a tour group to have a four-day trip to Qingdao. Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and attracts tourists all over the world every day. Therefore Xiao Zhou has to reserve rooms for her tourists in advance. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the seaside city, let alone the sea. They all want to live in the sea-view rooms during their staying in Qingdao. Xiao Zhou has telephoned to a very good star-leveled hotel. She made a reservation of some rooms. She has booked twelve double rooms for twenty-four people. She also booked a big suite for a family of four. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. Xiao Zhou often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Do you like traveling?

(Various answers are possible if reasonable).

2. Would you like to join in a group or go by yourself when you go traveling?

When I go traveling I would like to join in a group.

Or: I would like to go by myself.

3. Please tell what kind of city Qingdao is.

Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city. It attracts tourists all over the world every day.

4. Why do many tourists of Xiao Zhou's group want to live in sea-view rooms?

Because they have never been to a seaside city.

Or: Because they can enjoy seeing the sea.

5. Is it necessary for a guide to reserve rooms in advance?

Yes, it is.

6. Where will most guests of the group live in the hotel?
Most of them will live in double rooms of the hotel.
7. Would you like to go traveling with your family?
Yes, I would.
8. What does Xiao Zhou often do if possible?
She often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

- T:** Has Xiao Zhou been to many places in China?
S: Yes, she has. Because she often takes groups all over the country.
T: What do you think of Qingdao? Have you been there?
S: I think it is a beautiful city.
(Other answers are possible if reasonable to the second question)
T: Will you please tell the total number of this group's guests.
S: Twenty-eight persons in all.
T: Would you like to book a big suite if your family goes traveling?
S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable).
T: Please make some comments on a guide like Xiao Zhou.
S: I think she is a good guide because she can try to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible. (Other answers are possible if reasonable).

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

小王是一位旅行社的导游。这次她要带团去宁波。宁波是个美丽的海滨城市，每年吸引了无数的(numerous)游客。小王为团队的游客都预订了双人标准间。小王乐于为大家服务，总是努力满足游客合理的要求。

Xiao Wang is a tour guide of a traveling agency. This time she will take a group to Ningbo. Ningbo is a beautiful coastal city, and it attracts numerous tourists every year. Xiao Wang has booked / reserved double rooms for all her guests. Xiao Wang is ready to serve her guests and she always tries to meet their reasonable needs.

Unit 6 Travel by Air 双飞旅行

Text translation for reference:

女士们，先生们：

欢迎您乘坐中国航空公司 8535 号航班。本次航班由南京飞往桂林。由南京至桂林的飞行距离是 1200 公里，预计空中飞行时间是 1 小时 40 分钟。在这段旅途中，我们为您准备了午餐。供餐时我们将广播通知您。



为了保障飞机导航及通信系统的正常工作，在飞机起飞和下降过程中请不要使用手提式电脑，在整个航程中请不要使用手机，遥控玩具等电子设备。

飞机很快就要起飞了。请您在座位上坐好，系好安全带，收起座椅靠背和小桌板。请您确认您的手提物品是否妥善安放在头顶上方的行李架内。本次航班全程禁烟，在飞行途中请不要吸烟。

衷心祝愿您旅途愉快，谢谢！

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where is the talk given?
It is given on a plane.
2. What place is the plane flying to?
It is flying to Guilin.
3. What is the distance between the two cities?
It is about 1,200 kilometers.
4. How long will the flight take?
It will take one hour and forty minutes.
5. Do you know whether the flight offer lunch or not?
It offers lunch during the flight.
6. When are laptop computers not allowed to use?
They are not allowed to use during taking-off and landing.
7. What should you fasten before taking off?
I should fasten my seat belt.
8. Is it necessary to make your seat back straight up?
Yes, it is.
9. How to deal with the tray table before taking off?
The tray table must / should be closed.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. aboard | 2. distance | 3. kilometers | 4. take | 5. flight |
| 6. before | 7. ensure | 8. systems | 9. allowed | 10. phones |
| 11. not | 12. seated | 13. table | 14. are | 15. smoke |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:



Welcome aboard Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. The distance between Nanjing and Guilin is about 1,200 kilometers. Our flight will take about one hour and forty minutes. Over the flight, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it.

In order to ensure the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication systems, lap-top computers are not allowed to use during take-off and landing; mobile phones, toys and other electronic devices are not allowed to use throughout the flight.

We will take off immediately, please be seated, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray table is closed and your carry-on items are securely stowed in your overhead bin. This is a non-smoking flight; please do not smoke on board.

We hope you enjoy the flight! Thank you!

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Would you like to go traveling to Guilin, by train or by plane?
I would like to go there by plane / by plane.
2. Have you ever heard something like this on flight?
Yes, it is said before taking off.
3. What will you do if you are asked to turn off the phone and computer before taking off?
I will turn off my mobile phone and computer / I will do according to what I'm told to.
4. Do you know why we must fasten our seat belts before taking off?
It is for safety, I think.
5. Does every flight offer meals for the passengers?
Perhaps it doesn't, I'm afraid / I don't know. (Various answers are possible if reasonable)
6. Where are our carry-on items?
They are in our overhead bins.
7. How to deal with the seat back before taking off?
To make it straight up, I think.
8. Do you know how to deal with the tray table before landing?
It must be closed before landing as well as before taking off, I think.
9. Can a person have a smoke during the flight?
No, he can't, because it is a non-smoking flight.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Have you ever been to Guilin or have you ever heard of Guilin?

S: Yes, I have / No, I haven't. I know that Guilin is a beautiful city.

(Various answers are possible if reasonable)

T: Which means would you like to choose to go traveling far away, by plane or by train?



S: By plane, of course.

T: Have you ever gone traveling by air?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable)

T: Where can we put our small luggage on the plane if we have some?

S: We can put it in our overhead bins.

T: What can we do if we feel thirsty during the flight?

S: We can ask stewardess / flight attendant for some drink, I think.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

王萍常要去外地出差 (go ... on business), 她这次乘飞机去广州开会。王萍不是第一次坐飞机, 她知道上机后该做些什么。所以上了飞机后, 她先找到自己的座位, 把行李放到头上的行李箱里。然后坐了下来, 关闭手机, 系上安全带, 闭上眼睛等着飞机起飞。

Wang Ping has to go to other cities on business often. This time she must go to Guangzhou for a meeting by plane. It is not the first time for her to take the plane, and she knows what she should do after getting on the plane / the boarding. So when she got on the plane, she found her seat first and put her carry-on luggage in her overhead bin. After that she sat down in her seat, turned off her mobile phone, fastened her seat belt, and began to have a nap waiting for the taking off.

Unit 7 A Three-day Tour 三日游

Text translation for reference:

由二十五位外国朋友组成的一个团队在常州进行了三日游。王捷, 作为春天旅行社的地陪进行了全程陪同。第一天, 旅游团去了中华恐龙园, 稍稍体验了一点儿“侏罗纪时代”的生活。下午三点左右, 大家乘船游览了古运河。晚上, 他们花了三个小时尽情品尝了常州的地方美食, 饱览了这座既古老, 而又充满现代气息城市的夜景。次日一早, 大家就被带往南山竹海和天目湖游览。这两处离市中心有一百多公里, 所以第二天他们想必很疲倦。最后一天也很忙碌。他们先去了位于茅山一处著名的道教圣地——万福宫。当然, 他们也不愿错过游览位于市中心的东南第一, 天宁寺。灿烂的文化和美丽的城市给他们留下了深刻的印象。“三天真是太短暂了!” 许多外国朋友都如此感叹。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of the group is it?

It is a group of twenty-five foreign tourists.

2. How long did the group stay in Changzhou?

The group stayed in Changzhou for three days.

3. Where did the tourists visit on the first day?
They went to China Dinosaurs Park.
4. Is Changzhou a city on the banks of Canal (运河之畔)?
Yes, it is.
5. Where did they go the next day?
They went to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake.
6. Were they very tired on the second day?
Yes, they were.
7. Why were they also very busy last day?
Because they visited Wanfugong in Maoshan Mountain, and Tianning Temple in the city.
8. What place is called the head of Buddhism in Southeast area?
Tianning Temple is called the head of Buddhism in Southeast area.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. twenty-five | 2. local | 3. accompanied | 4. first | 5. Park |
| 6. experience | 7. in | 8. tour | 9. enjoying | 10. modern |
| 11. taken | 12. away | 13. tired | 14. temple | 15. deep |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

A group of twenty-five foreign tourists had a three-day tour to Changzhou. Wang Jie, a local guide of Spring Travel Agency accompanied them in the whole tour. On the first day the tour team went to China Dinosaurs Park. They all had a bit experience of the life of “the Jurassic period”. At about three in the afternoon, they enjoyed a tour of the old canal by boat. In the evening, they spent three hours enjoying nice local food and the night view of the city, old and modern. Early morning of the next day, they were taken to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. It’s over 100 kilometers away from the city center, so they must be very tired that day. They were also very busy on the last day. They first visited Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain. Of course, they wouldn’t miss visiting Tianning Temple in the city center, the No.1 Monastery in Southeast China. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a deep impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who is Wang Jie?
She is a local guide of Spring Travel Agency.



2. How many foreign tourists did she take that time?
Twenty-five.
3. Are there many interesting places in Changzhou?
Yes, of course.
4. Do you know where Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake are?
They are in Liyang, over 100 kilometers away from Changzhou city center.
5. Is three days enough for a tourist if he wants to have a good look at Changzhou?
Three days is not enough, I think.
6. Do you know what Tianning Temple is also called?
It is also called the head of Buddhism in Southeast area.
7. What has left those foreign friends deep impression?
Splendid culture and beautiful city have left them a deep impression.
8. How many tourist attractions (景点) of the above have you been and tell us the names?
I have been to ... (Various answers are possible if reasonable)

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you know where Changzhou?

S: Changzhou is in Jiangsu Province.

T: Have you ever been there?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Which tourist attractions have you been to if you have been there?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Do you think whether three days is enough for you to have a good trip there?

S: Not enough, I think, because it is too short.

T: Which place would you like to visit best of all Changzhou's tourist spots?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

常州位于江苏南部，是个美丽的城市，具有悠久的历史。常州有许多名胜和旅游景点，如天宁寺、红梅公园、中华恐龙园；溧阳的天目湖和南山竹海；金坛茅山的万福宫等。此外，常州还有许多著名的地方特产（local specialty）。如果要好好地游览一下常州，品尝不同的地方食品，两三天是不够的。

Changzhou is in the south of Jiangsu Province, and it is a beautiful city of a long history. There are many places of interest and tourist attractions, such as Tianning Temple, Hongmei Park, the China Dinosaurs' Park, Tianmu Lake and Nanshan Park of Bamboo of Liyang and Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain, etc. Besides, many local specialties are famous. Two or three days is too short, if he wants to have a good look at Changzhou, and try some different local food.



Unit 8 At the Bank 银行服务

Text translation for reference:

沈雪是某旅行社一位热心的导游，对游客总是很友好。今天她带了一个从欧洲来的旅游团队。现在她已经把这个旅游团从机场接到了白云宾馆。这些外国游客需要把他们的钱兑换成人民币。中国银行在这个宾馆就有一个储蓄所，所以沈雪就把他们带到了这里。这些外国游客要把欧元换成人民币。他们知道他们可以在中国买许多东西，还想要品尝各种各样的中国食物。他们还需要给家人和亲朋好友买些礼物。因此他们想要兑换好多。虽然银行的职员很忙，但是他们友好和气，面带笑容。职员们请这些外国朋友填写水单，出示护照。很快一切都办完了。外国朋友们既愉快又满意。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is Shen Xue?
Shen Xue is a (warm-hearted) guide of a travel agency.
2. How is she to her tourists?
She is always friendly to her tourists.
3. What kind group does she take this time?
She takes a tour group from Europe this time.
4. Where has she brought them from the airport?
She has brought them to Baiyun Hotel from the airport.
5. What bank has a saving office there?
Bank of China has a saving office in the hotel.
6. What kind of money do they want to change for RMB?
They change Euro for RMB.
7. Why do they want to change so much money for RMB?
Because they want to try Chinese food and buy presents for their families and friends.
8. Are the clerks very busy?
Yes, they are.
9. What do the clerks ask the foreign friends to do?
The clerks ask them to fill in the memo and show their passports.
10. How do the foreign tourists feel?
They feel pleasant and satisfied.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

1. warm-hearted 2. friendly 3. Europe 4. airport 5. change



- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| 6. office | 7. there | 8. RMB | 9. try | 10. presents |
| 11. clerks | 12. kind | 13. fill | 14. everything | 15. pleasant |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Shen Xue is a warm-hearted guide of a travel agency. She is always friendly to tourists. Today she is taking a tour group from Europe. She has brought her group to Baiyun Hotel from the airport. Foreign friends of her group need to change their money for RMB. Bank of China has a savings office in the hotel. So Shen Xue now has taken them there. Those foreign tourists need to change Euro for RMB. They know that they can buy many things in China. And they also want to try many kinds of Chinese food. They also need to buy some presents for their families and friends. So they want to change much. Though the clerks of the bank are busy, they are all kind with a smile. They ask those foreign friends to fill in the memo, and show their passports. Very soon everything has been settled. The foreign tourists are very pleasant and satisfied.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

- Where does Shen Xue work?
She works at a travel agency.
- What language can she speak if she takes groups from Europe?
I think she can speak English if she takes groups from Europe.
- Why foreigners must change their money into RMB?
Foreign money can't be used in China, I think.
- Why do foreign friends change much money for RMB?
They want to try Chinese food and buy presents for their families and friends.
- What does a foreigner have to do if he wants to change for RMB?
He or she must fill a memo and show his or her passport.
- What kind of money do they want to change for RMB?
They want change Euro for RMB.
- How should clerks of bank treat (对待) their guests?
They should treat their guests friendly and kindly.
- Do you think if a Chinese should fill in a memo if he wants to change for foreign money?
He should, I think.



Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Tell us whether you have thought of going traveling to foreign countries?

S: Yes, I have / No, I haven't.

T: What countries would you like to travel to if you have a chance?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

T: Would you like to change for some foreign money? And why?

S: Yes, of course, because I can buy some presents for my family and friends.

T: What kind of foreign money would you like to change for, US dollars or Euro?

S: I don't know, perhaps US dollars or Euro. (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

T: What of foreign countries are you interested in, culture, history, customs or local food?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

林工程师和他的妻子下月要去法国。他们来到中国银行的一个办事处兑换欧元。他们想要品尝法国的食品，因为他们听说法国的美食 (càté) 很不错。他们还打算买些礼物带给家人和朋友。他们出示了身份证，填了水单。你知道吗？他们一次 (at a time) 就兑换了 1,500 欧元。

Engineer Lin and his wife will go to France next month. So they came to an office of Bank of China to change for Euro. They want to try some French food because they've heard French cate is wonderful. They also want to buy some presents for their family and friends. They showed their ID cards and fill in the memo. Do you know how much Euro they changed for? They changed for Euro 1,500 in all at a time!

Unit 9 Complaint 投诉处理

Text translation for reference:

李先生夫妇俩昨天晚上没有睡好。他们住在走道的尽头，旁边就是楼梯和开水间。此时适逢旅游旺季，宾馆经常客满。开水炉的声音和人们上下楼梯的声音使得他们难以入睡。因此他们次日上午只好打电话给前台投诉。总台的服务员对此非常抱歉，他们表示会尽快处理李先生的投诉。他们认真核查了客房，发现 305 客房这时已无人入住。于是他们向李先生主动提出换房。他们告诉李先生 305 房间很不错。一位男服务员去了李先生处帮助拿行李。当李先生夫妇俩搬到 305 房间后，感到很满意。

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. How did Mrs. And Mr. Lee sleep last night?

They didn't sleep well last night.

2. What is the number of their room?



The number is 336.

3. What is next to their room?

Next to their room are stairs and a room of boiler.

4. What made them unable to sleep well?

The noise from the stairs and boiler did / made them unable to sleep well.

5. What did they do the next morning?

They telephoned to the front desk to complain.

6. What did the front desk clerk do at first?

They felt very sorry for it and soon had a check of rooms carefully.

7. Was there any room available that morning?

Yes, there was.

8. How did Mr. Lee move to another room?

A bellman helped them with the luggage to another room.

9. How did they feel after they moved to another room?

They felt very pleased with it.

10. Do you think whether their complaint was useful?

It was useful, I think.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. sleep | 2. at | 3. stairs | 4. season | 5. full |
| 6. boiler | 7. had | 8. complain | 9. sorry | 10. with |
| 11. check | 12. available | 13. change | 14. luggage | 15. felt |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Mrs. and Mr. Lee didn't sleep well last night. They lived in Room 336 and it is at the end. Next to it are stairs and a room of boiler. Because it happens to be tourist season, hotels are often full of guests. The noise from the boiler and stairs caused them little sleep. So they had to telephone the front desk to complain about it the next morning. The clerk of the front desk felt very sorry of it. They said that they would deal with their complaint very soon. They had a check of the rooms carefully, and found Room 305 was already available then. The clerk offered to change a room for them. They told Mr. Lee that the Room 305 was very good. And a bellman came to them to help with their luggage. When Mrs. and Mr. Lee moved to Room 305, they felt very pleased with it.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who didn't sleep well last night?

Mrs. and Mr. Lee didn't sleep well last night.

2. Why did they not sleep well?

The noise caused them little sleep.

3. Where did the noise come from?

The noise came from the stairs and the boiler.

4. What did they do about their less sleep last night?

They telephoned the front desk to complain about it the next morning.

5. Did the clerk of the hotel try to solve the trouble soon?

Yes, they did.

6. How did the clerk of the hotel deal with the trouble?

They asked a bellman to help them to move to Room 305.

7. Do you know whether the trouble was well solved?

I think the trouble was well solved.

8. What will you do if you also meet any trouble when living in a hotel?

I think I will also complain to them. (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How did Mrs. and Mr. Lee sleep the first night at the hotel?

S: They didn't sleep well the first at the hotel.

T: Do you know why they didn't have a good sleep?

S: The noise from the stairs and boiler made them had little sleep.

T: Have you ever lived in a hotel when you are out?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

T: Will you make complaints to the hotel if you meet any trouble?

S: Yes, we will / I will, I'm afraid.

T: Have you met some trouble when living a hotel?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

李先生来到这个小城市开会。昨天他住在湖滨饭店 (Hubin Hotel)。他觉得一切都很好, 只是晚上没有睡好 (except for little sleep)。主要是楼上的开水间 (boiler room) 一直有人进出。第二天早晨, 他把这事告诉了前台, 工作人员向他道歉, 并且在午饭以前帮助他搬到 308 房间, 李先生很满意。

Mr. Li came to the small city for a meeting. He stayed in Hubin Hotel yesterday. He felt everything was good except for little sleep last night, because people went in or out of the boiler room all night. He told the front desk about it the next morning. The clerks felt sorry for that and helped him move to Room 308. Mr. Li was very pleased / satisfied.



Unit 10 Shopping: Buy a Computer 购买电脑

Text translation for reference:

迈克是在上海一所大学读书的美国留学生。他没有把自己的电脑带到中国来。现在对于一个大学生来说身边没有电脑很不方便。因此迈克决定尽快买一台电脑。他请他的中国同学李冰，和他一块儿去。李冰对电脑也很在行。他知道哪一种电脑适合大学生使用。商店里每天销售许多牌子的电脑。让一个人挑选哪一种合适，还真是不容易。迈克请李冰出出主意。李冰仔细研究了每一种牌子，最后李冰告诉迈克联想品牌的电脑对他也许比较合适。于是迈克买了一台联想 Y450A 的手提 / 笔记本。这台 T6600 电脑（Intel 酷睿 2 双核 T5000 系列升级版）的主要配置包括 320G 硬盘，14 英寸显示器，DVD 刻录，GT240 显卡，512MB 无线网卡，130W 像素摄像以及 WIN7 系统。除了鼠标和网线以外，迈克还获赠了一根数据线。店方告诉迈克，他买的电脑自购买之日起 15 天以内实行三包。迈克对此十分满意。不仅如此，像数码相机之类的其它电子产品让他看花了眼。迈克对于中国电子技术的迅猛发展感到非常惊讶。

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is Michael?

Michael is an American student at a college in Shanghai.

2. Do you know what he has left in America from the text?

He has left his computer in America.

3. Is it very convenient for him without that?

It is quite not convenient for him.

4. What did he decided to do as soon as possible?

He decided to buy a computer as soon as possible.

5. Why did he ask Li Bing to go to the store together with him?

Because Li Bing is good at computers.

6. Why is it not easy for a person to choose one?

Because there are many brands of computers there.

7. Did Li Bing have a good look at all brands there?

Yes, he did of course.

8. What brand of computer did Li Bing think to be suitable for Michael?

He thought that a kind of Lenovo laptop might be suitable.

9. What else was Michael given besides a mouse and a reticle?

He was also given a data line as a gift.

10. Within how many days would the three guarantees be done since his purchase?

Within 15 days since the purchase.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

1. student

2. brought

3. convenient

4. computer

5. possible
6. his

7. with

8. good

9. right

10. sold
11. choose

12. advice

13. brand

14. for

15. given

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Michael is an American student at a college in Shanghai. He has not brought his computer with him in China. It is quite not convenient for a college student without a computer now. So he decided to buy a computer as soon as possible. He asked Li Bing, a Chinese classmate of his to go to the store with him. Li Bing is also good at computer. He knows what kind of computer is right for the college students. Many brands of computers are sold there every day. It is not easy for a person to choose which one is right. Michael asked Li Bing for advice, and Li had a good look at every brand. At last Li told Michael that a kind of Lenovo might be suitable for him. Then Michael bought a lap-top of Lenovo Y450A. This computer of T6600 has main configurations of 320GHDD, 14"LED, DVD burn CD-ROM, GT240, 512MB, 130W camera and WIN 7. Besides a mouse and a reticle, he was also given a data line as a gift. He was told the three guarantees would be done for his computer within 15 days since his purchase. He is pleased with it. Not only that, many other goods like digital cameras dazzled him. He was much surprised with the fast development of electronic technique in China.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Is Michael a student at a Chinese college or an American college?

Michael is an American student at a college in Shanghai.
2. Why did he need to buy a computer?

Because he has left his computer in America, and he felt it was not convenient without a computer.
3. Do you think whether a student at college needs a computer?

Yes, of course.
4. Would you like a person good at computer with you if you want to buy a computer?

Yes, and I can take some advice from him or her.
5. What kind of computer would you like to buy?

(Various answers are possible if reasonable).
6. Is it necessary for you to have a good look before you buy?

Yes, it is.



7. Have you got a computer at home? What brand of your computer is it if you have one?

Yes, I have (Various answers are possible if reasonable) / No, I haven't.

8. What brand of computer did Michael buy at last?

He bought a kind of Lenovo laptop at last.

9. What else was Michael given after he bought the computer?

He was given a mouse, a reticle and a data line.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Will you please tell us the reason why Michael wanted to buy a computer as soon as possible?

S: Because he has left his computer in America, and he felt it wasn't convenient without one.

T: How would a college student feel if he hasn't a computer?

S: He would feel it is not convenient for him without a computer.

T: Will you listen to others' advice if you buy a computer?

S: Yes, I think I will.

T: Can you please tell us some brands of computers?

S: Yes, I'll try (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

T: How many computers have you got in your family? When do you use your computer every day?

S: (Various answers are possible if reasonable).

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

Kate 是英国人, 现在南京的一所大学读书。她感到自己的电脑太陈旧 (out of date) 了, 所以她请小敏陪她一块儿去商店买新电脑。小敏很精通计算机, 她仔细地比较 (compare) 各个牌子的计算机。最后建议 Kate 买一台联想的手提。Kate 听从了小敏的建议, 买了一台联想 Y450A 的手提电脑。

Kate is from Britain and now she is studying at a university in Nanjing. She felt her computer was quite out-of-date, so she asked Xiao Min to go and buy a new one together with her. Xiao Min is very good at computer. She compared carefully all brands of computers there, and advised Kate to buy one of Lenovo. Kate followed Xiao Min's advice and bought a laptop of Lenovo Y450A.

Unit 11 At a Local Specialty Fair 土特产展销

Text translation for reference:

这几天正在举行土特产品展销会。展销的产品几乎都是来自江浙两省。展销吸引了许许多多的顾客。史密斯夫妇也来展销会购物了。史密斯夫妇在中国居住已有十年多了。他们学会了做中国饭菜, 现在他们很喜欢中国饮食。当他们听说有这么个展销会, 真是特开心, 非常感兴趣。史密斯先生认为中国饮食就是一种奇特的文化, 一部悠久的历史。各种土特产反



映了两省地区的风土人情和丰富的历史。像许多其他中国人一样，史密斯夫妇买了许多东西，例如他们买了不少风味食品，茶叶，丝绸衬衫等。也许你想不到，他们俩还各买了双布鞋，立马就穿在脚上了。

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of fair is being held?
A local specialty fair is being held these days.
2. Where are the products from?
The products are almost from provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang.
3. Do you think whether there many people going there?
I'm sure that many people would like to go to the fair.
4. Who have been in China over ten years?
Mrs. and Mr. Smith have been in China over ten years.
5. How did they feel when they heard of such a fair?
They felt very excited and showed much interest in it.
6. What does Mr. Smith think of the Chinese food?
He thinks Chinese food is a wonderful culture and an old history.
7. What does Mr. Smith think different specialties have shown?
He thinks that different specialties have shown rich local customs and history.
8. What have they bought at the fair?
They have bought many favorite things, flavor food, tea, silk shirts and something else.
9. What did they put on at once as soon as they bought that?
They put the cloth shoes on at once as soon as they bought.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. specialty | 2. products | 3. attracts | 4. shopping | 5. ten |
| 6. Chinese | 7. heard | 8. showed | 9. culture | 10. rich |
| 11. history | 12. other | 13. bought | 14. flavor | 15. them |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

A local specialty fair is being held these days. The products are almost from provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The fair attracts so many people. Mrs. and Mr. Smith have come shopping, too. They have been in China for over ten years. They have learnt to make Chinese food, and now they have begun to love Chinese food very much. When they heard such a fair would be held, they were very excited, and showed much and great interest in it. Mr. Smith thinks that the Chinese food is a wonderful culture, and is an old history. Different specialties have shown rich local customs and



history of the two provinces. Like many other Chinese people, Mrs. and Mr. Smith have bought many things. For example, they've bought lots of flavor foods, tea, silk shirts, and something else. Perhaps you may not expect, they bought a pair of cloth shoes each, and put them on at once!

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Where are the products of the specialty fair from?
They are from Jiangsu and Zhejiang province.
2. Would you like to go to such a fair if it is being held?
Yes, I'm sure to go and buy something I like.
3. What have Mrs. and Mr. Smith begun to love?
They have begun to love Chinese food.
4. Were Mr. Smith and his wife ready to go the fair? How do you know?
Yes, they were. Because they were excited and showed much interest in it when they heard the news.
5. What is your opinion about Chinese food?
I think that it is a kind of culture and history.
6. What can local specialties show?
They can show the customs and history of the two provinces.
7. Tell us some local specialties from Jiangsu and Zhejiang, please.
Tea, silk, flavor foods and something else. (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)
8. Did Mr. Smith buy something at the fair?
Yes, they bought a lot.
9. Can you try to guess why they put cloth shoes on at once as soon as they bought?
(Various answers are possible if reasonable.) I think they would like to have a try at once. / I think they would be cool if they wear Chinese cloth shoes ...

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: What kind of fair did Mr. And his wife go to?

S: They went to a fair of local specialties.

T: What do the local specialties usually show?

S: They show the local customs and history.

T: Do you like to go to such fair? Have you ever been to such fair?

S: Yes, I do. (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Could you please tell as many local specialties as possible of different places?

S: Jiangsu has ... and Zhejiang has ... (Various answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Do you know why foreign friends like our local specialties very much?



S: They want to know more about the culture, custom and history of the local place.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

江浙土特产展销会开幕了。勃朗特夫妇昨天兴致勃勃地 (be glad to) 去了展销会。当到哪里的时候, 他们惊呆了。那么多的人来展销会, 展出了那么多的商品! 他们看到这么好的东西, 什么都想买, 但又不知道买啥好。结果买了许多吃的和穿的, 都拿不了了 (too many to carry)。最后他们打的回宾馆了。

The local specialty fair of Jiangsu and Zhejiang has opened. Mrs. and Mr. Smith were glad to visit it yesterday. When they got there, they were greatly surprised. They saw so many people and so many good products. In front of many good things, they wanted to buy everything but wondered what to buy. As a result, they bought a lot to eat and wear. They bought too many thing to carry. At last they had to return to the hotel by taxi.

Unit 12 A Conference Arranging 会议安排

Text translation for reference:

林红的公司是一家很重要的公司。该公司的产品销往全国各地。他们公司两周以后的星期五将在湖滨饭店举行一个会议, 这是一个有关他们新产品的会议, 届时将有 150 人左右与会。所以林红上午就去湖滨饭店见他们的经理助理, 陈先生。他们商讨了如何办好这次会议的事宜。会议需要用到一个多功能大厅, 以及供总计 150 人使用的另外三个会议室。林女士还请陈助理把会议要用的电脑、麦克风、茶杯等其他用品准备好。会议要开两天, 因此林女士请陈助理安排两次午餐, 一次晚餐和一次早餐。通常早餐都是自助餐, 故他们商定了其他用餐的费用。由于许多与会者是外地客人, 饭店将预留 40-50 套标准客房。林红对饭店的良好安排表示满意。

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where does Lin Hong work?
She works in an important company.
2. Where are their products sold?
Their products are sold all over the world.
3. What will the company do in Hubing Hotel?
The company will have a conference there.
4. When will they have the conference?
On Friday in two weeks' time.
5. Who did Lin Hong meet this morning?
Lin Hong met the assistant manager, Mr. Chen.
6. What did they talk about?



They talked about how to arrange the meeting well.

7. What kind of meeting rooms will they need?

They need a multi-function hall, and three other meeting rooms for over 150 people.

8. What else must be ready for the meeting?

The computers, microphones, teacups and other things for the meeting must be ready.

9. How long will the conference last?

It will last two days.

10. How does Lin Hong feel about the arrangements?

She feels pleased with the arrangements.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. company | 2. sold | 3. in | 4. meeting | 5. 150 |
| 6. met | 7. how | 8. hall | 9. need | 10. ready |
| 11. for | 12. arrange | 13. usual | 14. native | 15. pleased |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Lin Hong's company is an important one. And the company's products are sold all over the country. On Friday in two weeks their company will have a conference in Hubing Hotel. It is a meeting about their new product. Over 150 people will attend the meeting that day. Lin went to Hubing Hotel and met Mr. Chen, the assistant manager this morning. They talked about how to arrange the meeting well. A multi-function hall is needed for the meeting, and they need three other meeting rooms for over 150 people. Lin also asked Chen to get ready the computers, microphones, teacups and other things for the meeting. The conference will last two days, so Lin asked Chen to arrange two lunches, a supper and a breakfast. And as usual the hotel's breakfast is buffet. They also talked about the price for the other meals. Because many of the conventioners are not native, 40-50 double rooms will be left for the meeting. Lin Hong feels very pleased with the hotel's good arrangements.

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Where will Lin Hong's company have a conference?

The company will have a conference in Hubing Hotel.

2. What is the conference about?

It is a meeting about the company's new product.

3. How many people will attend the meeting that day?

Over 150 people will attend the meeting.

4. What meeting rooms will Lin Hong's company need for the meeting?

They'll need a multi-function hall and three other meeting rooms.

5. How long will the conference last?

It will two days.

6. How did Lin Hing ask the hotel to arrange meals?

She asked the hotel to arrange two lunches, a supper and a breakfast.

7. Did they talked about the price for the meals?

Yes, they did.

8. Why will the hotel arrange many double rooms for the meeting?

Because many people are not native.

9. Do you know how they will arrange breakfast for the meeting?

As usual the hotel's breakfast is buffet, I think.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: What will Lin Hong's company do in two weeks' time?

S: Her company will have a conference / meeting in two weeks' time.

T: Who did Lin Hong meet that morning?

S: She met Mr. Chen, the assistant manager.

T: Lin Hong asked the hotel to prepare some rooms for the meeting, didn't she?

S: yes, she did.

T: As usual, breakfast in big hotels is buffet, isn't it? Have you ever had such breakfast?

S: Yes, it is. Yes, I have / No I haven't.

T: What do you think of the hotel's arrangements for that conference?

S: I think the arrangements are satisfying. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

申伟的公司下月初 (early next month) 要在海洋大饭店 (Haiyang Hotel) 举行一个重要会议。申伟今天下午就去了饭店商讨会议的安排, 他们讨论了很多事情, 例如会议室、麦克风、茶杯等。他们还商谈了用餐和住宿 (arrangements of accommodation) 的安排。饭店将在那天留下 65 个双标客房 (double room)。申伟对于饭店的安排表示满意。

Shen Wei's company will have an important conference early next month at Haiyang Hotel. Shen Wei went to the hotel to talk about the arrangements this afternoon. They talked about a lot, such as meeting rooms, microphone and teacups, etc. They also talked about the arrangements of accommodation. The hotel will leave 65 double rooms for the meeting that day. Shen Wei feels very pleased with their arrangements.



Unit 13 Seeing a Doctor 医院看病

Text translation for reference:

小童是个中学生，酷爱足球。上星期五，放学以后他在外面踢足球到很晚才回家。那天晚上他感到肚子疼得厉害，接着很快开始呕吐。他父母亲可急坏了，马上带他去找他们的朋友，周医生。周医生认真地给他做了检查，又问了小童几个问题。周医生很快就明白原来是怎么回事了。那天放学后，小童和他的同学踢球踢了好长时间。他们感到又热、又饥又渴的时候，就买了几个面包吃了，还喝了自来水。接着继续踢球直到很晚。周医生给他开了止吐的药，告诉他马上服两颗，第二天继续再服两次，都在饭前服用。周医生嘱咐小童再也不要喝自来水了。周医生说喝生水容易引起呕吐和腹泻 / 拉肚子。所以注意饮食卫生在任何时候都很重要。

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

- Who is Xiao Tong?
He is a middle school student.
- What does he like very much?
He Likes playing football very much.
- Why did he arrive home very late?
Because he played football outside.
- What happened to him that night?
That night he felt a great pain in his stomach, and soon began throwing up.
- What did his parents do then?
They took him to see Doctor Zhou, a friend of theirs at once.
- What did Doctor Zhou do at first?
He had a careful check, and asked Tong some questions.
- What did Xiao Tong do that afternoon after school?
That afternoon after school, Tong played football with his classmates for a long time. And they ate some bread with some running water. Then they went on playing until it was late.
- What did Doctor Zhou give Xiao Tong?
Doctor Zhou gave Tong some medicine of stopping vomiting.
- What he also told Xiao Tong never to do?
He told him never to drink running water any more.
- Do you agree that food safety is very important at any time?
Yes, I do.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- football
- playing
- pain
- began
- took

6. check

7. why

8. long

9. thirsty

10. running
11. until

12. stopping

13. go

14. never

15. important

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Xiao Tong, a middle school student, likes football very much. Last Friday, he went home very late after playing football outside. That night he felt a great pain in his stomach, and soon began to throw up. His parents were very worried. At once they took him to see Doctor Zhou, a friend of theirs. Doctor Zhou had a careful check, and asked Tong some questions. Zhou soon understood how and why that was. That afternoon after school, Tong played football with his classmates for a long time. When they felt warm, hungry and thirsty, they bought some bread to eat with some running water. Then they went on playing until it was late. Doctor Zhou prescribed some medicine of stopping vomiting. Doctor Zhou told Tong to take two pills at once, and then go on taking twice before meals the next day. Doctor Zhou also told Tong never to drink running water any more. Zhou said drinking unboiled water would cause throwing up, loose bowels and even something more serious. Food safety is very important at any time.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Why did Xiao Tong return home so late that day?

Because he played football after school.
2. How did he feel that night?

That night he felt a great pain in his stomach, and soon began to throw up.
3. How will parents be if their child is ill?

They are usually very worried.
4. Did Xiao Tong's parents take him to see a doctor?

Yes, they did.
5. Do you know why the doctor asked Tong some questions?

Because the doctor wanted to know what the matter was. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)
6. What did Doctor Zhou do then?

He had a careful check.
7. What did Xiao Tong eat and drink while their playing?

He ate some bread and rank running water.
8. Did Doctor Zhou give Xiao Tong a lot of medicine?

No, but some.



9. Is it safe to drink unboiled water?

It is not safe, I think.

10. What do you think of food safety?

I think that food safety is very important at any time.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you think whether most boy students like playing football? And about you?

S: Yes, I do. And I like, too. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: How will parents feel if there children haven't arrived ome when it is late?

S: They must be very worried, I'm sure.

T: Have you ever been an experience that you came home so late one day?

S: Yes, I have.

T: Why did Xiao Tong and his friends ate bread with running water?

S: Because they were hungry and thirsty.

T: Would you like to drink uncooked or unboiled water when you are thirsty?

S: (Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: What have you learnt from the short story?

S: I think that food safety is very important at any time.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

小明非常喜欢打篮球，每天放学后他都要打球，回家时候已经很晚了。上周五小明和他同学打球，一直到七点半才回家。晚上小明感觉肚子很疼，后来又开始呕吐。他爸爸妈妈立刻送他去医院。医生仔细检查，发现并不严重。医生问他吃了什么，小明说他们吃了包子，喝了点自来水。医生给小明一些药，并且关照他万万不要再喝生水（uncooked water），食品卫生任何时候都很重要。

Xiao Ming likes playing basketball very much. He plays after school every day, and when he goes home it is late enough. Last Friday he played basket ball with his classmates, when they went home it was half past seven. That night Xiao Ming felt a great pain in his stomach / felt his stomach ached badly, and soon began to throw up. His parents sent him to hospital at once. After a careful check, the doctor thought it was not serious. He asked Xiao Ming what he had ate, Xiao Ming said that they ate some dumplings and drank some running water. The doctor gave him some medicine, and told him never to drink uncooked water any more, because food safety is very important all the time.



Unit 14 Brave Mingming 勇敢的明明

Text translation for reference:

明明是个乐于助人的女孩。有一天过马路的时候，她看到一辆自行车飞快地骑过来，几乎就要撞到一位老奶奶。明明一个箭步冲过去，把老奶奶往边上一拉。这时候，老奶奶安全了，可是明明被自行车给撞倒在地了。她发现自己的左腿刮伤了，有两个小伤口流着血。她立刻赶往医院。经过仔细检查以后，医生告诉她伤得不太严重，并让一位护士帮助处理一下。护士先用酒精棉球清理了每处擦伤的地方，然后用一块清洁的纱布按住伤口以便止血。一分钟到一分半钟以后，护士去掉纱布，给伤口敷上药，然后用绷带包扎一下以防感染。护士关照明明别让左腿接触水，以后的三天每天下午来换药。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of girl is Mingming?
She is a girl who likes to help others.
2. What did she see one day in the street?
She saw a bike riding fast and it was almost hitting an old granny.
3. How did she do when seeing this?
She rushed over and pulled her aside.
4. What happened at that moment?
At that moment the old granny was safe but she was hit down by that bike.
5. Did she get hurt?
Yes, she did.
6. Where did she go then?
She went to the hospital at once then.
7. Was she hurt seriously?
No, she wasn't.
8. What did the doctor do in the hospital?
The doctor made a careful examination.
9. What did the nurse apply on her bruise?
The nurse applied some medicine on her bruise.
10. What did the nurse told Mingming about her right arm?
The nurse told her not to let her right arm touch water.



II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. likes | 2. street | 3. fast | 4. rushed | 5. moment |
| 6. down | 7. arm | 8. cuts | 9. hospital | 10. told |
| 11. nurse | 12. with | 13. clean | 14. medicine | 15. water |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Mingming is a young girl who likes to help others. One day when walking in the street, she saw a bike riding fast and it was almost hitting an old granny. She rushed over and pulled her aside. At that moment the old granny was safe but she was hit down by that bike. She found she had her left leg scraped and two small cuts were bleeding. She went to the hospital at once. After careful examination, the doctor told her that she didn't hurt herself seriously and asked a nurse to help Mingming. The nurse first cleaned each bruise with some alcohol cotton and pressed a piece of clean cloth firmly on each cut to stop bleeding. One minute or more later, the nurse removed the cloth and applied some medicine on the bruises, and then wound bandages on the two cuts to avoid being infected. The nurse told Mingming not to let her left leg touch water, and came to change dressings every afternoon the next three days.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

- What kind of girl is Mingming after reading the passage?
Mingming is a brave girl and she likes to help others. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)
- How can we know she is a brave girl?
When she saw a bike riding fast and it was almost hitting an old granny, she rushed over and pulled her aside.
- Did the bike hit anyone down then?
Yes, the bike hit Mingming down.
- What happened to Mingming's right arm?
She had her right arm scraped and two small cuts were bleeding.
- Did the doctor examine her in the hospital?
Yes, he did. / Yes, very carefully. / Yes, the doctor made a careful examination.
- How did the nurse stop the bleeding?
The nurse first cleaned each bruise with some alcohol cotton, and pressed a piece of clean cloth firmly on each cut to stop bleeding.
- What did the nurse do then after that?

The nurse removed the cloth and applied some medicine on the bruises, and then wound bandages on the two cuts.

8. Why did the nurse told Mingming not to let her right arm touch water?

She told to do so to avoid being infected.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you find that there are many persons who often ride or drive very fast in the street?

S: Yes, I do.

T: Would you please tell how Mingming saved that granny?

S: She rushed over and pulled the granny aside.

T: Mingming is very brave and I don't know whether you would do like.

S: I think I would do like that.

T: If you do like that, you will be very good. Which part of Mingming was hurt?

S: Her left leg was hurt.

T: Was her leg hurt seriously?

S: No, not seriously.

T: Perhaps the nurse must use some medicine on her arm and told her something.

S: Yes, of course. And the nurse told her not let her right touch water and come to change dressings the next three days.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

有一天放学后，玲玲和珠珠一起回家。在一条马路的拐弯处，她们看到有个老大爷坐在一旁。他的左腿在流血。玲玲和珠珠急忙走上前去，搀扶（help）他起来。她们叫了一辆出租车，去了医院。医生认真检查后说伤不严重，然后给老人的腿上的伤口上了药。老人和他的家人非常感激玲玲和珠珠。

One day after school, Lingling and Zhuzhu went home together. At the corner of a street, they saw an old man sitting aside, and his left leg was bleeding. They went over quickly and helped him up. They took a taxi to the hospital. The doctor examined carefully the old man's leg and told them the hurt was not serious. And he applied some medicine on the leg. The old man and his family thanked Lingling and Zhuzhu very much.

Unit 15 At the Barber's 发屋理发

Text translation for reference:

王先生是第二人民医院一位优秀的名医生。最近，王医生要出席一个很重要的会议，并



且还要在会议上发言。许多外国医生和医学专家也要参加这个会议。虽然王医生有着丰富的经验，对工作一丝不苟，但是对自己的生活很随意。他家的附近有一家理发店。为了让王医生看起来精神一点，帅气一些，那天早晨他的妻子把他带到了理发店。她请理发师给他理理发，刮刮胡子。理发师很仔细地给他剪发，洗发，然后把头发吹干。理完头发，又仔细地给他刮了胡子以后，理发师还在他的头发上喷洒了一点摩丝。当王医生仔细端详镜子里自己的时候，十分惊讶地叫了起来，“我好像换了个人似的，看上去又年轻又潇洒！”她妻子、理发师和王医生自己都笑了起来。

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where is Mr. Wang working now?

He works in the No.2 People's Hospital.

2. What is he going to do?

He is going to attend an important meeting.

3. Did he must do something at the meeting?

Yes, he must speak at the meeting.

4. Who else will attend the meeting?

Many foreign doctors and experts will attend the meeting.

5. How is Doc.Wang about his work and his life?

He is careful of his work but careless about his life.

6. Where did his wife take him that morning?

His wife took him to a barber's that morning.

7. Why did his wife take him there?

She wanted to make him / his husband / Doc. Wang look smart and nice.

8. What did the barber do for him?

He cut Doctor's Wang hair, washed and dried it. He shaved for him and sprayed some mousse on Wnag's hair.

9. Why did Doc. Wnag was so surprised at last?

Because Wang said he seemed to be a new man, young and smart.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. doctor | 2. meeting | 3. foreign | 4. rich | 5. careless |
| 6. look | 7. barber's | 8. have | 9. shave | 10. carefully |
| 11. sprayed | 12. on | 13. himself | 14. new | 15. all |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Mr. Wang is a good and famous doctor of the No.2 People's Hospital. Doctor Wang is going to

attend an important meeting. He will also speak at the meeting. And many foreign doctors and experts will attend the meeting, too. Although Doctor Wang has rich experience and is careful of his work, he is very careless about his life. Nearby his home is a barber's. In order to make him look smart and nice, his wife took him to the barber's that morning. She asked the barber to have his hair cut and shave for him. The barber cut his hair very carefully, washed it and dried it. After that he shaved for him. He also sprayed some mousse on Doctor Wang's hair. When Doctor Wang had a good look at himself in the mirror, he was so surprised that he cried, "I seemed to be a new person, who looks young and smart." Her wife, the barber and Wang himself all laughed.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.
(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who is Mr. Wang?
Mr. Wang is a (good and famous) doctor of the No.2 Peoples' Hospital.
2. What meeting is he going to attend?
He is going to attend an important meeting.
3. He will make a speech at the meeting, won't he?
Yes, he will.
4. What other kind of people will attend the meeting?
Many foreign doctors and experts will attend the meeting.
5. How about his work?
He has rich experience and is careful of his work.
6. Is he very careful of his life?
No, he is very careless about his life.
7. What did his wife do that morning?
She took him to a barber's near their house.
8. Why did his wife do so then?
She wanted to make him / his husband / Doc. Wang look smart and nice.
9. What did Wang say after he had a good look at himself in the mirror?
He said that he seemed to be a new man, young and smart.

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

- (The Student = S, The Teacher = T)**
- T: Please tell us what kind of person Dr. Wang is?
S: He is a good and famous doctor of No.2 People's Hospital. He is careful fo his work but careless about his life.
- T: Did his wife take him somewhere that morning? What place did they go?
S: Yes, she took him to a barber's near their house.
- T: How did his wife want to make Doc. Wang look at that meeting?



S: She wanted to make his husband look smart and nice.

T: Why did Doc. Wang was surprised when he look at himself in the mirror?

S: Because he seemed to be a new man, young and smart.

T: What do you think of Doctor Wang's wife?

S: She loves his husband and she is a good wife.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

李先生是浙江一所大学的著名教授，可是他对生活很随意。下周一他要会见一些外宾。这个星期天，他妻子带他去了一家理发店理了发，还上商店给他买了一套西装（a new suit）。看着镜子里的自己，李教授说，“不错，这样看起来很帅。”他妻子也笑了。

Mr. Li is a famous professor of a university in Zhejiang, but he is very careless about his life. He will meet some foreign guests next Monday, so his wife took him to a barber's this Sunday. She also went to a store and bought a new suit for him. When Prof. Li looked at himself in the mirror, he said, "Good, I look smart." His wife laughed, too.

Unit 16 Return from Beauty Salon 美发的后果

Text translation for reference:

小罗思总是喜欢与众不同，她尤其喜欢不同的新发型，使她看起来非常时尚。她经常去美容美发厅染发。当染发很时髦的时候，她就去把自己的头发染成金黄色或者红色。当直发变得流行时，她就要求理发师帮她把头发拉直。当她感到波浪式样的发型或非洲爆炸式发型很酷的时候，你很快就会看到她的长波浪披肩发或非洲爆炸式的发型。不过，现在她可担心了因为她老是掉头发。她问医生自己为什么会又怎么会掉头发，结果她被告知频繁的染发和美发对她的头发造成了很大的伤害。美发和染发用的化学物质或某种香波对她的头发没有一点好处。可是罗思非常喜欢时尚。要继续时尚还是避免脱发，对她来说是否很难选择啊？

医生建议我们应该保护头发。为了保持自己的健康，最好不要染发。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What does Rose like?
She likes to be different from others.
2. Why does she like so?
She likes to make herself look fashionable.
3. What does she often go to the beauty salon for?
She often goes there for her hairdressing.
4. What color does she have her hair dyed?

Blonde or red. (She has her hair dyed into blonde or red)

5. How many hair styles has she had?

Three and they are straight hair, wavy hair and Afro.

6. Does she worry about her hair?

Yes, very much. / Yes, she is very much worried about her hair.

7. Why does she have hair problem?

Because she often does hair dyeing and dressing. / Because the hair chemicals and shampoos do much harm to her hair.

8. Why do we say it is hard for Rose to make a choice about her hair?

Because she likes to be fashionable very much.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 1. different | 2. hair | 3. goes | 4. fashionable | 5. into |
| 6. style | 7. ask | 8. feels | 9. cool | 10. wavy |
| 11. about | 12. dressing | 13. owner | 14. some | 15. hard |

Skills testing

I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Little Rose likes to be different from others and she especially likes different new hair styles and makes herself look fashionable. She often goes to the beauty salon to do hairdressing. When hair coloring is fashionable, she will have her hair dyed into blonde or red. When hearing the style of straight hair is popular, she would at once ask the barber to have her hair straightened. When she feels the wavy hair or an Afro is a cool style, you may soon see her wavy shoulder-length hair or her Afro. However, she is now so worried about her hair because her hair loss. She asks her doctor why and how, and she is told that hair dyeing and dressing very often has done much harm to her hair. The chemicals or some shampoos for hair dyeing and dressing are no good to her hair. But Rose likes fashionable very much. Is it very hard for her to choose: to keep fashionable or to avoid thinning hair?

The doctors' advice is that we should protect our hair. In order to keep us healthy, we had better not have our hair dyed.

II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What do you think of the girl's hair dyeing?

It's hard to say. I think she / Rose likes to make herself look cool. (Various answers are possible if they are reasonable.)



2. Would you like to do some hair-dressmaking or have your hair dyed?
(Various answers are possible if they are reasonable.)
3. What colour would you want your hair dyed into if you like hair dyeing?
(Various answers are possible if they are reasonable.)
4. Why do you like that colour if you like hair dyeing or hair dressing?
Because I think the colour can make me look beautiful / Because the colour fit my skin ...
(Various answers are possible if they are reasonable.)
5. What has made her hair lost very often?
The chemicals or some shampoos for hair dyeing and dressing have made her hair lost.
6. Why don't you like hair dyeing or hair dressing?
Because hair dyeing or hair dressing does no good to our hair / will make our hair lost. (Various answers are possible if they are reasonable.)
7. Would you be worried about your hair if you had your dyed?
Yes, of course. I think I would be worried about I very much.

III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Have you seen now many women like to have their hair dyed?

S: Yes, I have seen.

T: What colour of their hair have you ever seen?

S: Brown and others. (Various answers are possible if they are reasonable.)

T: Do you know whether students are allowed to have their hair dyed?

S: Students are not allowed to have their hair dyed.

T: Do you agree that students are not allowed to have their hair dyed?

S: Yes, I do.

T: Would you like to have your hair dyed when you graduate from school or college?

S: Yes, I would but not very often / No, I wouldn't. Because I think hair dyeing or hair dressing will do lots of harm to my hair. (Various answers are possible if they are reasonable.)

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

现在许多年轻人喜欢表现酷或者时尚，这并不奇怪。如果为了让别人觉得自己发型与众不同，就动不动上美发厅染发或美发，那么那里的洗发剂等化学药物，就会对头发造成许多的伤害。因此我建议，保护自己的头发，为了自己的健康，最好别染发。

Nowadays, many young people like to make themselves look cool or fashionable, which is not surprising to us. If we go to the beauty salon quite often to make the hairstyles different from others', the chemicals or shampoos will do much harm to our hair. Here I suggest that we should protect our hair. In order to keep us healthy, we had better not dye our hair / we had better not have our hair dyed.



Unit 17 It's on the Table 就在桌上

Text translation for reference:

一天早晨，一位叫伍德赫德的游客匆匆忙忙赶到宾馆大厅，直接走到结账台。他仅有15分钟结账，然后得赶往车站。就在此时，他忽然想起有什么重要东西落在房间里了，“哎呀，我的天哪！”他心里一阵着急。

但是，他很快有了个主意。“喂，服务员，劳驾您！”他热情地招呼送行李的服务员。“请赶往我的房间看看我的包是否在桌子上，务必要快！”服务员立刻上楼了。整整过去了五分钟，这位先生生气地焦急地来回踱步。终于服务员露面了，他告诉游客，“是的，先生。您确实把您的黑色的包留在桌上，就在您房间的桌子上。”

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What is the name of the tourist?

The tourist's name is Woodhead.

2. What did he have just 15 minutes left to do?

He had just 15 minutes to pay the bill and get to the station.

3. What did he suddenly remember at that moment?

He suddenly remembered that he had left something important in his room.

4. Did he have any idea then?

Yes, he did.

5. Why did he say something to the bellboy with an earnest smile?

Because he wanted the bellboy to help him.

Because he wanted the bellboy to go upstairs and get his bag downstairs.

Because he wanted the bellboy to go upstairs and take his bag downstairs.

6. Did the bellboy help the tourist?

Yes, he did.

7. How long did the man wait for the bellboy?

Five minutes.

8. What was the tourist doing in the hall then?

He was pacing up and down the hall.

9. How did the bellboy tell the tourist what he saw?

The bellboy told him his bag was right on the table in his room.

10. Can you guess how the tourist would do after hearing the bellboy told him?

We can guess that the tourist would be very angry and much more worried.

Or: He would be very worried and he couldn't get to the station on time.



II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. tourist | 2. went | 3. fifteen | 4. at | 5. left |
| 6. himself | 7. idea | 8. smile | 9. if / whether | 10. upstairs |
| 11. up | 12. worried | 13. up | 14. really | 15. right |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

One morning, a tourist named Woodhead hurried to the hall of a hotel, and went directly to the cash desk. He had just fifteen minutes left to pay his bill and get to the station. Just at the moment he suddenly remembered that he had left something important in his room. "Oh! My god!" he thought to himself.

But he had an idea immediately. "Look here, boy," he said to the bellboy with an earnest smile, "please run up to my room and see if I have left a bag on the table there. Be quick about it!" The boy ran upstairs at once. Five minutes passed while the traveler was pacing up and down the hall, looking very angry and worried. In the end the boy showed up. "Yes, sir," he told the traveler, "You're right. You really have left your black bag there, and it's right on the table in your room."

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

- What is the tourist's name?
His name is Woodhead.
- What did the tourist's suddenly remember?
He suddenly remembered that he had left something important in his room.
- Did he find that he had nothing to do?
No, he didn't.
- What did he have then?
He had an idea at once.
- What did he tell the bellboy to do?
He told the boy that he had left something in his room and wanted him to go upstairs to see whether his bag was in his room.
- Why did the tourist keep pacing up and down the hall?
Because he was very worried. / Because he was worried very much.
- How did the bellboy told what he had seen after coming downstairs?
The bellboy told him that his bag was right on the table in his room.
- Did the boy bring down the tourist's bag?
No, he didn't.



9. What would the tourist feel when he heard the boy's words?

Various answers are possible if any one just agrees to the situation.

10. Who do you think didn't tell clearly or understand clearly?

Various answers are possible if any one just agrees to the situation.

(For reference: Neither of them was telling or understanding each other clearly.)

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: One morning, a tourist named Woodhead hurried to the hall of a hotel. Can you tell me where he went directly to?

S: He went directly to the cash desk.

T: The tourist suddenly remembered something, didn't he?

S: Yes, he did. He remembered something important in his room.

T: What did he want the bellboy to do to help him?

S: He wanted the bellboy to get the bag back downstairs.

T: Did the bellboy get the bag for him? And why?

S: No, he didn't. Because the tourist didn't tell the bellboy clearly what to do or the bellboy didn't understand clearly what the tourist meant.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: What can we learn from the short story?

S: We must tell others something clearly / We must make it clearly what others say to us.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

有一天下午，一位名叫 Alice 的旅客到前台（reception desk）结账。忽然她惊叫起来，原来她把她的一个手提包（handbag）掉在她的房间里了。可是她还得赶往飞机场，而这里到机场还有很长的距离。这时候一位服务员问她怎么了。这位服务员明白后立刻帮助她把包取了下来，并且替她叫了一辆出租车赶往机场。

One afternoon, a lady named Alice came to check out at the reception desk. She suddenly cried out. She had left her handbag in her room. She had to go to the airport and it is very far from here to the airport. She was worried enough. Just then a bellboy / an attendant came over. When he knew what it was, he helped her get her handbag downstairs. He also asked a taxi for her to drive her directly to the airport.



Unit 18 Poor Jack 可怜的杰克

Text translation for reference:

杰克这个人一贯粗心大意，可是他总认为自己很聪明，能够自己做任何事情。一天，当他在阳台晾晒衣服的时候，房门被突如其来的一阵风锁上了。但他把钥匙掉在房间里了。他想自己是个聪明人，于是他就向另一房间开着的窗户爬过去，想要从那儿爬进去。真不幸，他从二楼的阳台摔了下去。可以想象他发生了什么事了。杰克现在躺在医院里。医生问了他几个问题，并对他进行了仔细的检查。医生给他的左腿拍了X光片，发现左腿受伤严重，需要立刻手术。他浑身上下到处都疼，因为好几处还都肿着呢。“您得住院一个多星期，”医生告诉他，“很快就给您手术。然后你每天得打两针，还要吃一些药。所有这些会让你很快消肿。”杰克可害怕打针吃药了。多么可怜的杰克！

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

- What kind of person is Jack?
Jack is careless.
- How does Jack think he is himself?
He thinks he is clever and capable doing anything.
- What did he do one day?
He was hanging some clothes on the balcony.
- What happened then?
The door was locked by a sudden wind.
- Why couldn't he open the door?
Because he left his key in the room.
- Why is he now at the hospital?
He fell down from the second floor and has had his left leg hurt.
- What must he receive at the hospital?
He must receive an operation at once.
- Does he have to take interjections?
Yes, he does and twice a day.
- What will operation and interjection bring to Jack?
They will keep his swelling down very soon.
- How long does Jack have to stay in hospital?
He has to stay in hospital for a week or more.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- careless
- capable
- sudden
- balcony
- key

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 6. clever | 7. open | 8. inside | 9. may | 10. X-rayed |
| 11. operation | 12. body | 13. hospital | 14. twice | 15. down |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Jack is a careless man, but he always thinks he is clever and capable of doing anything by himself. One day, the door was locked by a sudden wind when he was hanging some clothes on the balcony. But he had his key left in the room. He thought he was clever and he climbed onto the open window of the other room and wanted to get inside from there. Unluckily, he fell down from the balcony of the second floor. You may know what happened to him.

Jack is now at the hospital. The doctor is asking him some questions, and examining him very carefully. He has had his left leg X-rayed, found his left leg is badly hurt, and has to receive an operation at once. He is feeling pain here and there all over his body because several places of his are still swollen. "You have to stay in hospital for a week or more," says the doctor, "The operation on you is to be done soon. After that you need injection twice a day and take some medicine. All these will keep your swelling down very soon." Jack is afraid of injections and taking medicine. What a poor man Jack is!

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What kind of person does Jack think he is?
 Jack thinks he is a clever man and capable of doing anything.
2. What was he doing one day on the balcony?
 He was hanging some clothes on the balcony.
3. What did he left in the room?
 He left his key in the room.
4. What did he think of himself when he wanted to climb the balcony?
 He thought that he was clever.
5. What happened to him at last?
 He fell down from the balcony.
6. Which leg of his was badly hurt?
 His left leg was badly hurt.
7. Is it necessary for him to receive an operation on his leg?
 Yes, it is of course.
8. Jack was afraid of injections, wasn't he?
 Yes, he was.



9. Do you think whether Jack regretted his climbing?

I think he might regret his doing very much.

10. What will you do if you have the same trouble?

I think I may ask others for help or some advice

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable).

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: What happened to Jack one day when he wanted to climb onto the open window?

S: He fell down from the balcony of the second floor.

T: Did he get serious hurt?

S: Yes, he had his left leg seriously hurt / had serious hurt in his left leg.

T: I think the doctor would do something about his injured leg.

S: Of course! The doctor said the man had to receive an operation on his leg.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable)

T: What else did the doctor think the man had to do besides giving him an operation?

S: The man had to have injections and take medicine.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable)

T: I think we can learn something from the story. Do you agree with me?

S: Yes. We should be careful in our work and life and pay attention to safety.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable)

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

杰克总是认为自己很聪明，能够做任何事情。有一天，在阳台晾晒衣服的时候，风吹来把门关上了。杰克就想从阳台翻窗户进入房间。结果他从阳台摔了下去。他的左腿伤得很重。医生告诉他要动手术，还要打针，吃药。真是个可怜的杰克！

Jack always thinks he is clever and able to do anything. One day when he was hanging some clothes on the balcony, the door was closed by a sudden wind. He wanted to climb into the room from the balcony, but he fell down. As a result he had his left leg badly hurt. The doctor told him he had to receive an operation on his leg and had to take injections and some medicine. What a poor man Jack is!

Unit 19 Peter and His Friend 皮特的朋友

Text translation for reference:

彼得 (Peter) 有个好朋友，名叫希拉尔德 (Herald)。他的朋友能够明白彼得要他做的事情，但是除了有时候大声嚷嚷或者尖叫之外，他不会说话。他喜欢跳跃，要不就是四处爬

上爬下。希拉尔德会在彼得需要的时候及时给予帮助。例如他会在彼得下班回到家时拿来拖鞋给彼得替换，或者给彼得去取不在他手边的东西。但是希拉尔德也经常惹祸，因为他生性活跃，很不容易安分守己。如果就他一人在家又无事可干的话，他就会惹出许多麻烦来。那时候，在那时候他就要受到彼得的惩罚，不是没有午饭吃就是没有晚饭吃。有一天，当彼得外出上班时，希拉尔德又闯祸了。他偷吃了几个鸡蛋，还把彼得的一些重要文件扔到了水里！当彼得回来看到后，可气坏了！彼得把他关进一房间里，把门给锁上，决定让他饿上一、两天。第二天早上，彼得来到房门口，从锁眼往里观看。他突然惊讶地发现他的朋友，那只猴子，也正通过锁眼看着他！

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who is Herald?
He is Peter's friend. (And in fact he is a monkey.)
2. Can he do something for peter?
Yes, he can. He can understand what Peter asks him to do.
3. What else can he do to help Peter?
He can give Peter slippers for change when Peter comes back from work, or fetch anything for Peter that is not at hand.
4. What does Peter's friend like to do?
He likes jumping or climbing here and there.
5. What else does Peter's friend do besides his help to Peter?
He also makes much trouble very often.
6. Why does he often make trouble?
Because he is not easy to be quiet and always active.
7. What does Peter do when Herald makes trouble?
Peter will punish Herald. For example, give him nothing to eat for lunch or supper.
8. Why did Peter get very angry one day when he came back?
Herald stole and ate some eggs and put some of important papers into water.
9. How did Peter punish Herald?
He put Herald into the room, locked the door and let him hungry for one day or more.
10. What did Peter find when he looked inside from the lock hole the next day?
He was very surprised to find suddenly that Herald was also looking at him through the lock hole

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

1. named
2. shouts
3. climbing
4. change
5. or
6. trouble
7. quiet
8. alone
9. nothing
10. stole
11. papers
12. locked
13. door
14. surprised
15. through



Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Peter has a good friend named Herald. His friend can understand what Peter asks him to do, but he can't speak except that he sometimes shouts or screams. He likes jumping or climbing here and there. Herald can help Peter when he needs help. For example, he would give Peter slippers for change when Peter comes back from work, or fetch anything for Peter that is not at hand. But Herald also makes much trouble very often, because he is not easy to be quiet and always active. If there is nothing for him to do or when he is alone at home, he will make lots of trouble. At that time he will be punished by Peter and given nothing to eat for lunch or supper. One day when Peter was out for work, Herald again made some trouble. He stole and ate some eggs, and put some of Peter's important papers into water! When Peter came back, he was very angry! Peter put Herald into the room and locked the door. Peter decided to let Herald go hungry for one day or more. On the next morning, Peter came to the door and looked inside from the lock hole, he was very surprised to find suddenly that his friend Herald, a monkey, was also looking at him through the lock hole!

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Does Peter have a friend?
Yes, he has a friend named Herald.
2. What can his friend do for Peter when he comes back from work?
He can give Peter slippers for change.
3. Do you think whether his friend good or not?
It is hard to say. When he makes trouble, he is boring and not lovely. (Various answers are possible)
4. What does Peter do when Herald makes trouble?
Peter will punish him.
5. Why did Peter lock Herald in the room?
He made trouble again. He put Peter's important papers into water.
6. Peter wanted to let Herald go hungry, didn't he?
Yes, but one day or two, not for long. (Various answers are possible)
7. Indeed, Peter still likes his friend, doesn't he?
Yes, he does.
8. Why did Peter feel surprised the next morning?
Because Herald was looking at him through the lock hole!

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Peter's friend, Herald, is really a pet, isn't it?

S: Yes, it is.

T: Do you think whether Herald is clever or not?

S: I think it is clever. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable)

T: What will you do if your friend like Herald does something wrong?

S: I will punish it if necessary. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable)

T: Do you think that a monkey can look out through the hole of the lock?

S: It is hard to say. Perhaps it can, I'm afraid. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable)

T: Please give some advice on how to treat pets like cats and dogs.

S: Cats or dogs can do something good and help us human beings. Some lovely cats and dogs can make us happy. I think we should take them as our friends. For example, keep them clean and health. (Any other answers are possible if reasonable)

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

小明今年九岁，是小学二年级的学生。小明很喜欢小动物。小狗贝贝就是小明的好朋友。小明每天都要给贝贝吃的，还要带贝贝外出散步。每天小明放学回来，贝贝就会在门口迎接。有一天，小明病了，可是他的爸爸妈妈还没有回家。贝贝就在门口一直等。一看到小明的妈妈回来了，贝贝就朝她奔跑过去。小明的妈妈带小明去看了医生。小明按照医生的嘱咐按时吃药，很快就好了。小明每天又带贝贝外出散步了。

Xiao Ming is a 9-year-old pupil of Grade 2. He likes small animals very much and Beibei, a little dog, is his good friend. Xiao Ming feeds Beibei every day and takes it out for walk. Beibei greets Xiao Ming at the gate when he comes back from school. One day, Xiao Ming was ill but his parents were still out. Beibei kept waiting at the gate. As soon as it saw Xiao Ming's mother return, it ran at her at once. Xiao Ming's mother took him to see the doctor. Xiao Ming was well again soon after he followed the doctor's advice and took medicine on time. Xiao Ming can take Beibei out again for walk every day.

Unit 20 Police and Thief 警察与小偷

Text translation for reference:

有一天，一个年轻人无所事事东走西荡的时候，忽然发现有间屋子的门开着，可里面空无一人。他蹑手蹑脚地走了进去，四下里一瞅，看到了一些钱和其他东西。他又看到盘子里还有些食物，捏了一点儿尝了尝，感觉味道不错。于是就坐了下来，把盘子里的食物吃了个精光。然后把钱偷了很快就溜走了。他自以为没有被人发现，但是很快就被警察抓住了。警察审问他，为什么又是怎样偷窃他人的钱财。可是这个贼拒不承认曾进入那个屋子，并且偷走了钱。被审问时，他突然感到胃部不适，就要求警察允许他上厕所。这时，警察想到了一



个好主意。他们把房主找来，告诉他该对窃贼说什么，该如何说。房主告诉窃贼自己正患有肝炎，而且之前患肺结核现在刚刚恢复，这两种病都是可怕的传染病。这时窃贼害怕极了，立刻承认自己进屋偷了那家人家的钱，并央求警察立刻把他送往医院。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Who was walking here and there one day?
A young man.
2. What did he do when he found the door of a house was open?
He crept into the house.
3. What did he do in the house?
He looked around and found some money and other things then ate all the food on the plate.
4. Did he steal anything from the house?
Yes, he did. He stole the money from the house.
5. Why did he refuse to recognize he had entered the house and stole the money?
Because he thought he was not found out by others.
6. How did he feel when during being questioned?
He suddenly felt uncomfortable in his stomach.
7. What a good idea did the police have?
The police told the house owner what and how to say the thief.
8. What did the house owner tell the thief?
He told the thief that he was suffering from the serious hepatitis, and he just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis.
9. What illnesses were hepatitis and pulmonary tuberculosis?
The two are both terrible infectious illnesses.
10. What did the thief do when he heard that?
He was very afraid and admitted his stealing and begged the police to send him to hospital at once.

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. there | 2. into | 3. saw | 4. felt | 5. all |
| 6. money | 7. found | 8. caught | 9. how | 10. entered |
| 11. questioned | 12. stomach | 13. owner | 14. afraid | 15. hospital |

Skills testing

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

One day, while walking here and there, a young man suddenly found a door of a house open,

but nobody was in. He crept into the house, looked around and found some money and other things. And he also saw some food on the plate. He tasted a little and felt it was delicious. He sat down and ate all the food on the plate. After that he stole the money and left out quickly. He thought he was not found out by others, but very soon he was caught by the police.

The police questioned him why and how he stole others' money, but the thief refused to recognize he had entered that house and stole the money. During being questioned, the thief suddenly felt uncomfortable in his stomach and asked the policemen to let him go to the toilet. At the time, the policemen had a good idea. They asked the owner of the house and told him what and how to say to the thief. When the house owner told the thief that he was suffering from the serious hepatitis, and he just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis, which are both terrible infectious illnesses, the thief was very, very afraid that he quickly admitted his stealing money from that house. At the same time he begged the police to send him to hospital at once.

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.
(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What kind of the person do you think the young man was?
He was not a good person.
(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)
2. Why did he dare to enter that house?
Because there was nobody was in the house then.
3. Why did he eat all the food on the plate?
Because the food tasted delicious. / Because he tasted a little and felt it was delicious.
4. Why did he refuse to recognize that he had not entered the house?
Because he thought he was not found out by others.
5. Do you think it was true that the thief said he felt uncomfortable in his stomach?
No, I don't think so.
(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)
6. What did the police think when the thief said he was uncomfortable in his stomach?
They had a good idea.
7. Was the house owner really suffering from hepatitis and he just recovered from pulmonary tuberculosis?
No, he wasn't.
8. Why did the thief ask the police to send him to the hospital at once?
Because he believed the house owner and he thought he was infected.
(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.
(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)
T: How do you feel the story is, funny or surprising?



S: It is funny, I think.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: What kind of person is the thief is?

S: He is a very foolish / stupid person.

T: Do you think that the thief really felt uncomfortable in his stomach?

S: It is hard to say. Perhaps he didn't or he really did.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Why did the police asked the house owner what and how to tell the thief?

S: They wanted to let the thief tell the truth. / The police used a good idea to make the thief tell the truth.

(Any other answers are possible if reasonable.)

T: Did the police get a success?

S: Yes, they did.

T: Do you think that the house owner was really ill?

S: No, I don't think so.

T: I think the thief was very afraid of death because he asked the police to send him to the hospital at once. O you agree with me.

S: Yes, I do. The thief was very afraid of death.

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

一天，有个年轻人看到一户人家的屋子门开着，他便走了进去。发现里面没人，于是把屋里的钱偷了，并且把桌子上的食物也吃掉了。他以为没有人看到他，但还是给警察抓住了。他不承认自己偷了钱。警察就让屋子的主人告诉他，自己患有两种严重的传染病。结果小偷很快承认自己偷了钱，还要警察立即把自己送到医院去。

One day, a young man found a house' door was open. He entered and saw nobody was in. He stole the money and ate all food on the table and then left away. He thought nobody had seen him but he was still caught by the police. However, he refused to recognize that he had taken the money of that house. The police asked the house owner to tell the thief that he was suffering from two kinds of serious infectious illnesses. As a result, the thief quickly admitted his stealing, and begged the police to send him to hospital at once.



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策划编辑：施玉新
责任编辑：郝黎明
封面设计：张 昱

ISBN 978-7-121-18491-8



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定价：26.00 元